

Should any of my customers receive more than one Catalogue, will they please distribute the extra
among their fellow farmers and gardeners.

10/28/31
JANUARY, 1875

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

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ANNUAL CIRCULAR

CATALOGED

AND

RETAIL CATALOGUE

OF

WARRANTED

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.



(The Marblehead Squash.)

GROWN AND SOLD BY

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,

MARBLEHEAD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Catalogues free to all.

If any of my friends will send me the names of persons residing in their
neighborhood who would be likely to need a supply of good Vegetable
Seed, I shall be happy to send such my Catalogue.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS.

In response to inquiries made for books treating on various subjects of interest to the farmer, I publish the following list of works, any of which will be sent post-paid, to any address in the United States or Territories, on receipt of the price.

Agricultural Chemical Analysis, by Prof. C. C. Caldwell of Cornell University.....		\$2 00	Johnson's How Crops Grow.....	2 00
Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New American Farm Book.....		2 50	Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.....	1 75
Allen's (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals.....		1 00	Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry.....	1 50
American Bird Fancier.....		30	Langstroth on the Honey Bee.....	2 00
American Cattle, by L. F. Allen.....		2 50	Leuchar's How to Build Hot Houses.....	1 50
American Manures, (Bruckner).....		1 50	Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor.....	3 00
American Rose Culturist.....		30	Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.....	3 00
American Weeds and Useful Plants.....		1 75	Mayhew's (Ira) Practical Book-Keeping for Farmers.....	90
Art of Saw Filing (Holly).....		75	Mayhew's (Ira) Blanks for Practical Book-Keeping for Farmers.....	1 20
Bement's Poulterer's Companion.....		2 00	Miles on the Horse's Foot.....	75
Bement's Rabbit Fancier.....		30	Morrell's American Shepherd.....	1 75
Bommer's Method of Making Manures.....		25	Mrs. Hale's New Cook Book.....	2 00
Breck's New Book of Flowers.....		1 75	My Vineyard at Lakeview.....	1 25
Bridgeman's Young Gardener's Assistant.....		2 50	Mrs. Cornelius's Young Housekeeper's Friend.....	1 50
Buist's Flower Garden Directory.....		1 50	Mystery of Metropolisville (Egleston).....	1 50
Bryant's Forest Trees.....		1 50	Norris's Fish Culture.....	1 75
Burr's Vegetables of America.....		5 00	Our Farm of Four Acres..... Paper, 30c., Cloth,	60
Barry's Fruit Garden.....		2 50	Packard's (A.) Guide to the Study of Insects.....	6 00
Chemistry of the Farm (Nichols).....		1 25	Pardee on Strawberry Culture.....	75
Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide.....		75	Parsons on the Rose, by Samuel B. Parsons.....	1 50
Cider Makers' Manual.....		1 50	Peat and its Uses.....	1 25
Cole's (S. W.) American Fruit Book.....		75	Pedder's Land Measurer.....	60
Cole's Veterinarian.....		75	Practical Floriculture, by P. Henderson.....	1 50
Crack Shot (Barber).....		1 75	Peach Culture (Fulton).....	1 50
Canary Birds..... Paper, 50c., Cloth		75	Quinn's Pear Culture for Profit.....	1 00
Cranberry Culture, by Joseph J. White.....		1 25	Quinn's Money in the Garden.....	1 50
Cobbett's American Gardener.....		75	Quinby's Mysteries of Bee Keeping.....	1 50
Dadd's (George H.) Modern Horse Doctor.....		1 50	Quincy (Hon. Josiah) on Soiling Cattle.....	1 25
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor.....		1 50	Randall's Sheep Husbandry.....	1 50
Dana's Muck Manual.....		1 25	Richardson on the Dog..... Paper, 30c., Cloth,	60
Darwin's Variations of Animals and Plants, 2 vols.....		6 00	Saunders' Domestic Poultry..... Paper, 40c., Cloth	75
Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America.....		5 00	Scribner's Ready Reckoner and Log Book.....	30
Eastwood on Cranberry.....		75	Skifful Housewife.....	75
Elliott's Western Fruit Grower's Guide.....		1 50	Shooting on the Wing.....	75
Field's (Thomas W.) Pear Culture.....		1 25	The Dog, by Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson.....	3 00
Flint (Charles L.) on Grasses.....		2 50	The Horse (Stonehenge) Eng. edition, 8vo., 622 pages.....	2 50
Flint's Milch Cows and Dairy Farming.....		2 50	The Mule (Riley).....	1 50
Frank Forrester's Manual for Young Sportsman, 8vo.....		3 00	Tim Bunker Papers.....	1 50
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist.....		1 50	Thomas' (J. J.) Farm Implements and Machinery.....	1 50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....		1 50	Thomas' Fruit Culturist.....	3 00
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.....		1 50	Thompson's Food of Animals.....	1 00
Fuller's Strawberry Culturist.....		20	Tobacco Culture.....	25
Geylin's Poultry Breeding.....		1 25	Trapper's Guide.....	1 50
Gray's How Plants Grow.....		1 25	Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual.....	1 50
Gray's Manual of Botany and Lessons, in 1 vol.....		4 00	Trout Culture (Slack).....	1 50
Gray's School and Field Book of Botany.....		2 50	Taxidermist's Manual.....	1 00
Gregory on Squashes.....		30	Trotting Horses of America.....	2 50
Gregory on Cabbages.....		30	Ten Acres Enough.....	1 25
Gregory on Onions.....		30	Vaux's Villas and Cottages.....	3 00
Guenon on Milch Cows.....		75	Waring's Draining for Profit and Health.....	1 50
Gun, Rod and Saddle.....		1 00	Waring's Earth Closets.....	50
Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation, Ex. Clo.....		4 00	Warder's American Pomology.....	3 00
Harris on the Pig. By Joseph Harris.....		1 50	Warder's Hedges and Evergreens.....	1 50
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.....		1 50	Wheeler's Rural Homes.....	2 00
Hop Culture.....		40	White's Gardening for the South.....	2 00
Horse Training Made Easy (Jennings).....		1 25	Woodward's Cottages and Farm Houses.....	1 50
How Crops Feed, by Prof. S. W. Johnson.....		2 00	Woodward's Country Homes.....	1 50
Hunter and Trapper.....		1 00	Woodward's Suburban and Country Houses.....	1 50
Herbert's Hints to Horse Keepers.....		1 75	Willard's Dairy Husbandry.....	3 00
Jennings on Cattle.....		1 75	Window Gardening.....	1 50
Jennings on Sheep, Swine and Poultry.....		1 75	Youatt and Spooner on the Horse.....	1 50
Jennings on the Horse and His Diseases.....		1 75	Youatt and Martin on Cattle.....	1 50
			Youatt on the Hog.....	1 00
			Youatt on Sheep.....	1 00

Gardeners of the South !

A word to you who grow early vegetables for the markets of the great cities of the North. I have many customers in the South who are growing them very extensively, and a hint or two on varieties from the results of their experience may be of service to beginners. For an early Cucumber, earliness, size, symmetry of form and presentable appearance after transportation all considered, you will find nothing superior to the Early White Spine. For an early Tomato, of the early sorts I would recommend Canada Victor (this stands shipping remarkably well), or Boston Market, or General Grant. When the hot season comes on there is loss from sun-burning under the extreme heat. At this season two characteristics are wanted in a good tomato : 1st, That it shall shield its fruit under a mass of leaves ; and 2d, That the roots shall be as far down in the cool earth as possible, and not near the hot surface. You will find the first desirable trait probably more fully developed in the Mexican Tomato than in any other sort, so my customers in Florida write me. The second desirable characteristic can be got probably with almost any variety by planting the seed where the tomato is to grow, as the roots will then naturally strike down and not spread out near the surface, as they do after suffering the pruning incidental to transplanting.

For an early pea, very early, having a good sized pod and the crop ripening up together so as to get all of it at a single picking, I recommend, as the result of experience of customers, my Extra Early Dan O'Rourke. For an early string Bean, if an early sort with a long, round pod is wanted, I recommend Early Valentine ; for a hardy, early, but a most abundant cropper, admitting of several pickings, I recommend the Fejee Bean. For an early Watermelon of excellent shipping properties, I recommend Phinney's Early, which is already raised on a large scale to supply the Northern markets. It may be well for you, before going to the great expense of raising or purchasing the costly sets to grow an Onion crop, to first try on a small scale some of my black onion seed, grown in the extreme north, as some gardeners as far south as Texas have found that with this they could raise onions two inches in diameter the first year from the planting.

Of Cabbages, my customers in the South rely on my Fottler and Marblehead Mammoth, as giving them the largest and hardest heads of any kinds planted. With those who do not succeed with the Drumhead varieties, the Early Winnigstadt is a great favorite. Every gardener of experience knows when earliness is sought for, the farther north the seed he plants is grown, the better.

Should Congress see fit to essentially alter the present postage law, which charges eight cents per pound for seed sent through the mails, my per pound charges for mail matter would be varied accordingly. It is not probable that any such change, even if made, would go into operation before the close of the seed season now opening.

THE NEW AMERICAN SQUASH!



I this season introduce to my customers the Butman Squash. This new squash is the only one of our running varieties *known to have originated in the United States*. For this fine variety the public are indebted to the scientific knowledge, the skill, care and perseverance of Clarendon Butman, Esq., of Maine. Mr. Butman selected for his experiment the Hubbard and a choice variety from Japan, with the object of combining in one new variety the best characteristics of each. Any man can make a cross between two varieties, and, in fact, nature is continually doing this through the agency of the bee tribe; but to combine the characteristics of each squash so thoroughly and so permanently as to fix them, so that actually a *new variety* is produced whose characteristics belong alone to itself and are fixed as permanently as in either of the parents, has been accomplished, to my knowledge, by but one man as yet, and that man is Mr. Butman!

Mr. B. writes me that he began his experiment several years ago of transferring the pollen of one variety to the other, with the precautions well known to every scientific man; that he repeated the process two or three years until he had achieved complete success. The new squash produced is, externally, very distinct in color from any other kind, being a bright grass green intermixed with white. In size and productiveness it resembles the Hubbard; it has a thick shell and is thick meated. The color of the flesh is quite striking, being of a light salmon and lemon color combined. It is very fine grained and smooth to the palate. It is remarkably dry, sweet and delicious, being entirely free from the pumpkin-like flavor occasionally found in the Hubbard, while it does not grow so stringy on the inner portion of the flesh, as is usually the case with that fine variety quite late in the season. I am inclined to the opinion that the period when the Butman Squash is in its prime is from October to January, though as a keeper it is equal to the Hubbard. My supply of seed this season being quite limited, I offer it to my customers by package only. *Single package, 25 cents; five packages, \$1 00.*

The proprietors of the three leading hotels in Boston and the editor of the American Agriculturist, who have tested it, express the following opinions of the quality of this new squash.

[From Editor of American Agriculturist.]

NEW YORK, Dec., 1874.

MR. GREGORY.

Dear Sir:—The Butman Squash was duly received and has been tested. I can say no more than that it seems to me that every good quality of every good squash is in this, concentrated and combined. When you get any better squash please send it to

Truly yours,

GEORGE THURBER.

[From the Proprietor of the Revere and Tremont Houses,]

BOSTON, Dec. 1st, 1874.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—We tried the sample Squash that you sent us on the 27th of November, and found it superior to all other varieties in every respect,

and would like to use them on our tables, both at Revere and Tremont Houses, and if you have a quantity to sell, would be glad to purchase them from you.

Yours truly,

SILAS GURNEY.

[From the proprietors of the Parker House.]

BOSTON, Nov. 30, 1874.

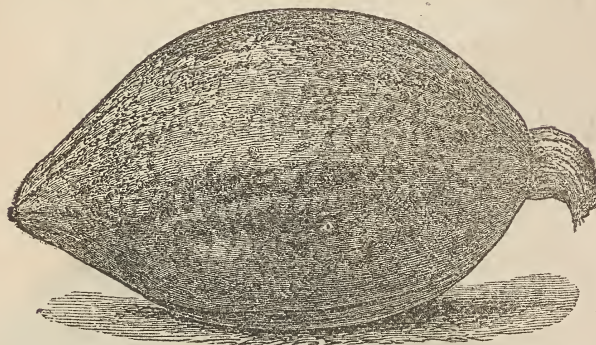
MR. J. J. H. GREGORY:

Dear Sir:—We have tried the sample of Butman Squash sent us and compared with three others, we think it excels them all, and place it as the best we have ever seen. If you have any to dispose of, send us memorandum of price and quantity.

Yours very truly,

H. L. PARKER &

THE MARBLEHEAD SQUASH.



The above engraving is that of my Marblehead Squash, which I named and sent out for the first time season before last. This new squash, as a rule, is characterized by a shell of a more flinty hardness than the Hubbard. It is usually thicker and flatter at the top. It has a greater specific gravity. The flesh is of rather a lighter color than the Hubbard, while its combination of sweetness, dryness and delicious flavor is something really remarkable. In the important matter of purity, it excels the Hubbard and every squash that I have ever raised, the Butman alone excepted. Its outer color is a light blue; not to be confounded with the blue colored squashes that come at times from the Hubbard seed—mongrels made by a cross of the Hubbard and a thin skinned squash which we used to call Middleton blue, which we were raising before we knew of the Hubbard, and raised for a few years after we had the Hubbard, side by side with it. If the seed of these mongrels be planted, their hybrid character will be seen by a terrible sporting, so dreaded by every farmer; while, on the contrary, the crop from the seed of the Marblehead will be found to excel in purity.

Packets of seed of this new variety will be sent post-paid, to any address, for 15 cents; per ounce, 30 cents; per lb., \$2.50. Dealers supplied at the usual discount. Each package will have on the label the above engraving reduced in size.

The Butman Squash will be found to have a different flavor from either the Marblehead, Hubbard or Turban.

I add extracts from letters received from gentlemen well known to the agricultural community.

"My wife cooked one of the Marbleheads last Saturday, and she says it was the nicest squash she ever tasted; dry, fine and sweet, and had every quality which goes to make a good squash."

JOHN H. HOOLE, Sec. Middlesex Co., Hort. Society.

"The Marblehead is the best squash that I ever had. I raised sixty-three from the package—nice ones they were too. We cut the last on the 23d of March; it was so hard that I had to cut it with an axe. I recommend them to all."

S. B. GREENWOOD.

Wales, Me., April 9, 1874.

"I grew some of your Marblehead squash last season, the first that was ever grown here, and the finest squash we ever ate. I took the premium at our fair, over some ten other varieties."

T. C. FOOTE.

Amherst, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1874.

"Last year I sent for some Marblehead Squash seed, and from it I had between thirty and forty, and they are splendid; each one is twin brother to all the rest."

J. F. CORROX.

Middlebury, Vt., Dec. 22, 1873.

"Your Marblehead squash proved a success with me last season. I am perfectly satisfied with it in every respect. As a keeper it was ahead of anything I ever had. I cooked the last one, an eight pounder, Sunday, May 10th; it was perfectly sound and deliciously sweet."

Middleboro, Mass., May 12, 1874.

J. D. COFFIN.

"I raised about thirty Marbleheads weighing from nineteen pounds down. They proved to be very fine, though the season here was quite unfavorable. They were quite good enough; hard work to stop after eating enough."

JAMES ADAMS.

Union, Knox Co., Me., March 3, 1874.

"Your Marblehead Squash seed, that you sent me last spring, proved the best that I ever ate. My brother-in-law from Ann Arbor, ate some here. He says that it excelled anything of the kind he ever ate. They are equal to a boiled chestnut and are good keepers."

Lansing, Mich.

W. S. HULL.

"The new squash was fine; the best I ever raised. It is a good keeper; have some yet, March 12, and they are as sound as when they went in the cellar."

W. H. SMITH.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 12, 1874.

THE MARBLEHEAD SQUASH. At a Christmas feast in 1873, we had the pleasure of testing the flavor of that new squash, the Marblehead, when in the pie, and cooked otherwise. It proved decidedly high living, and a committee composed of five epicures who were lovers of that vegetable, voted that it is much better than the celebrated Hubbard, being of a better color, finer grained, and more agreeable to the taste. The flavor seemed something like and between the sweet potato and the

chestnut, and we heartily recommend it to the attention of the "whole world and the rest of mankind."—C. Colby in *Country Gentlemen*.

"THE 'MARBLEHEAD' SQUASH. Some weeks ago we received from Mr. James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., the introducer of the Hubbard, specimens of a squash which came without name. The squash was tried by several, and unanimously pronounced to be of the very highest quality."—*American Agriculturist*, Feb., 1873.

"Having tried the Marblehead Squash sent us, we must say that we were very much pleased with it and think it possesses all the best qualities of the Hubbard and Turban combined; in fine, it is difficult to over-rate it."

Boston, Mass., March 5, 1873.

WASHBURN & CO.

"I have tested the specimen of squash, and find the shell unusually hard and thick. Its specific gravity is greater than the famous Hubbard. On cooking I find the new variety also excels the Hubbard in smoothness and fineness of grain, richness of flavor and perhaps in sweetness. I am sure it will come into general favor with the public."

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 21, 1872.

J. L. GOULD, Ed. Rep. Farmer.

"A specimen of the Marblehead Squash, sent to us by the introducer, (Mr. Gregory, Feb. 1st), has been tested, and truly we can say, without exception, it is superior to all in quality, as a table squash."

Boston, Mass., 1873.

CURTIS & COBB.

"The Marblehead will step to the front. It is the dryest, richest, best grained and best colored squash I have ever seen cooked. Blessings, I say, on the man who 'invented' it. For as a soggy, stringy, squash is sickening, so there is no vegetable product of our soil more highly to be esteemed than a first rate variety of this exceedingly variable fruit."

Amherst, Dec. 30, 1872.

W. S. CLARK, Pres. Mass. Agricultural College.

"I have tested the Marblehead Squash. For solidity and richness I have seen no Squash that ever surpassed it. The introduction of the Hubbard was a great blessing to the country. If the Marblehead should prove better in any respect, you will have done another good thing for the public."

Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1872.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

"I have tried the Squash you were kind enough to send me. It is delicious. I have seen nothing equal to it since the palmy days of the Marrow. I am truly obliged to you for the production. If it can be steadily and uniformly propagated, it is one of the most valuable of all recent additions to our vegetable products."

Salem, Dec. 16, 1872.

GEO. B. LORING.

Consider it most excellent, and should regret if it was any better, as there might be danger of eating too much.

Philadelphia, 12 mo., 17, 1872.

P. MORRIS.



Early Schweinfurt Quintal Cabbage.



Little Pixie Cabbage.



Early Ulm Savoy Cabbage.



Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage.



Early Winnigstadt Cabbage.



Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.



Improved American Savoy Cabbage.



Early Wyman Cabbage.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY'S

Annual Seed Catalogue for 1875.

With the return of another season, I again present my friends with my annual seed catalogue. In the North, the past season has been a remarkable one in several respects; opening with an exceptionally cold and backward Spring, July and August were two degrees below the average temperature, and nearly all late crops were behindhand,—particularly those of the vine family,—yet the growing season was so prolonged beyond the memory of men in middle age, and in the end to the happy disappointment of all of us, even the crops that require all that the most favorable season can do for them, matured fully up to the quality of average years. The only marked exception to a year of plenty in seed is that of the crop of onion seed. This has generally failed to yield the crop that, until the close of the season, had been anticipated.

I trust that another year's experience with seed from my establishment has given results that were very uniformly satisfactory. There happens occasionally an instance, when I have complaint against the vitality of seed, in which the seed was grown by myself that season and thousands of customers were supplied from the same lot to their satisfaction. Such cases are very obviously of the class where the cause of the trouble was owing to the season, or soil, or manner of planting; in short to some cause utterly beyond my control and consequent responsibility. It is my labor and my anxiety to send out none but the very best of seed, just such seed as I would be willing to plant myself, and the thousands of cheering letters that I open are very pleasant testimony to the success of my undertaking. With all care that it is possible to exercise, mistakes will occasionally, though very rarely, occur; these my customers will always find me ready to rectify in accordance with the promise of my three warrants.

On my several farms I have grown this season over seventy acres of seed and seed stock, embracing over one hundred and fifty varieties. Some may infer that in growing so many kinds there is danger of admixture; but this is a matter I specially guard against, by completely isolating every variety of the same kind. My farms are located somewhat like the angles of a right-angled triangle, and are about one mile distant from each other; in addition to this the different lots of three of them are very much scattered. Of all these advantages I avail myself to produce complete isolation. All roots, bulbs, &c., intended for seed purposes, are selected with the utmost care.

ADVANTAGES OF BUYING SEED DIRECTLY FROM THE GROWER. But few seed dealers grow any of the seed they sell,—the business of seed growing and that of seed selling being almost entirely distinct. Hence, as a general rule, seed dealers *know* only what is *told* them of the careful selection of seed stock and of the freshness and purity of their seed; now if the person of whom they purchase should be careless, ignorant, or dishonest, you who plant have to suffer, as the dealer can only reaffirm what is told him. On the other hand, if the seed dealer grows his own seed, he is able to affirm what *he himself knows* as to its freshness and purity; and thus you who purchase have the invaluable guarantee from his own knowledge. *It is that I may be able to give this guarantee that I raise so many varieties, some of them at double the cost at which I could purchase them.* The public will thus understand how greatly it is for their advantage to sustain me in this effort to combine the business of seed grower and seed dealer.

From what I have said let it not be inferred that I raise all the varieties of seed that I sell; I do not; many choice varieties I import from England, France and Germany, some of which cannot be raised in this latitude, others I purchase of reliable dealers, or have grown for me by careful men, whom I

supply with stock seed of my own raising. My plan is to increase my varieties, until I grow all the kinds of seed that can be grown in my latitude.

THE THREE WARRANTS. I warrant, 1st, That my seed shall be what it purports to be in kind and quality; and I hold myself ready to refill the order anew, gratis, in other seed, should it prove defective in either respect. 2d, That all money sent for seed shall reach me, with the single proviso, that *all sums to the amount of one dollar and upwards* be sent in the form of a Post Office Order on Marblehead, Registered Letter, Draft, or Cashier's Checks; Money Orders, *when of not less than one dollar* in value, to be purchased at my expense. 3d, That the seed ordered shall reach every one of my customers. Thus I take all the risks of the business upon myself, and make the purchase of seed the *safest investment possible*, instead of being what it has so often proved to farmers and gardeners, very unreliable and very vexing. In attempting thus to revolutionize the business, I am aware that I shall make some losses, but it will be a great satisfaction to me to know that every feeling of doubt is removed from the minds of my customers; and I know that they will reciprocate in this matter, and feel it to be for their interest to sustain me in this enterprise.

HOW SEED AND LETTERS ARE LOST. I sometimes receive letters of which the following from College Springs, Iowa, is a sample, showing that when letters from my customers are not responded to by me the matter may need a little local investigation. "My patience has been sorely tried this spring, I enclosed money March 9, ordering seed, and about a month ago wrote again to let you know I had had no response. This week our mail carrier was arrested, and in his pocket were found a great many opened letters and among them my first letter to you." The public have but a faint idea of the great number of letters which in course of a single year are stolen from large firms. Two or three years ago, through the representative of my district, I laid before the Post Master General a list of eight hundred letters addressed to me, nearly all of them containing money, all of which had been stolen in the mails within a few months. If any of my correspondents have reason to believe their letters have been stolen on the way, let them address me as John O. Hand, and the thief may for a while at least, be thrown off his track.

Sometimes seed packages are broken open on the route from accident or careless handling (though I use in my establishment only the very strongest Manila paper manufactured in the country), at times they are stolen, at times eaten into by mice. *I shall always be happy to make all losses good*, by refilling the order gratis, and my customers will bear me witness that I uniformly do so, though at a loss to me of many hundred dollars annually. *When writing that seed have failed to reach you, always renew your first order, or order the same value in other kinds of seed.*

BE CAREFUL TO WRITE YOUR ADDRESS IN FULL, giving the STATE as well as the town, for a town of the same name will oftentimes be found in a dozen States. Scores of my friends every season forget to sign their name to their letters, rendering it impossible for me to respond to them. *Please be particular in this matter, and write the name very distinctly.*

THE POSTAGE LAW. The law enables me to send seed to the amount of four pounds or less in one parcel to any part of the United States, by prepaying postage at the rate of one cent for every two ounces and fraction of two ounces. It matters not how many varieties are sent in the package, provided the weight of the entire lot does not exceed four pounds. If a larger lot is wanted, it may be divided into lots of four

pounds each. This law, in effect, brings my seed establishment to every man's door.

PAYMENT FOR SEED. All sums to the amount of one dollar or upwards can be more safely sent in Cashier's Checks on New York or Boston, Drafts, Money Orders on Marblehead or in Registered Letters. Money Orders, when of the value of one dollar and upwards, may be purchased at my expense, the cost being deducted from the amount remitted. If money orders are not for sale at your office they can oftentimes be procured at a neighboring town. *Cash must accompany all orders.* Let me advise my friends before ordering their seed sent by Express to figure carefully and see if it would not be much cheaper for them (as is almost invariably the case with small parcels) to have them sent by mail.

I would advise my customers not to order their seed by Express to be sent C. O. D.; though should they do so I shall of course send as directed. If the order is sent through the express, as Express Companies give receipts for all money, there can be no risk in sending the money before the seed is

received, and as I have to add the cost of collection and return charges to the cost of the seed to make myself whole, my customers will see at a glance that the transaction is highly unprofitable. I make no charge for postage on packages or ounces; *I do not pay Express charges*, but I will make no charge for boxes used in packing.

Large Orders from Granges of Husbandry, Clubs, Market Gardeners, Individuals and Dealers.

Five per cent. discount on all orders allowed for seed to the amount of five dollars and upwards, excepting Onion seed, for discount on which see page 27, whether the order be for packages, ounces, pounds or quarts, either separately or combined; eight per cent. when the amount ordered is as high as ten dollars and under twenty-five; ten per cent. when twenty-five and under forty dollars; and twelve and a half on orders to the amount of forty dollars and upwards. Terms to Dealers, Clubs and Granges of Husbandry on application. I do not send out seed to be sold on commission.

CABBAGES.

For full particulars on Cabbage growing, see my Treatise, advertised in this Catalogue.

☞ Nine tenths of the Cabbage seed raised in the United States is grown from heads that are so small or soft that they would be worthless if carried to market. My seed is grown from the largest and hardest of heads, both larger and harder than the great bulk of those which are sold in the market for table use. For several years I have devoted the first three or four pages of my catalogue to quite a detailed presentation of the standard varieties of Cabbage and Squash. I do this because, having been the original introducer of several of these varieties, the public naturally look to me for the fullest explanation and description of them, and I therefore present these pages for the information of the thousands of new customers who come for the first time each season, rather than for the perusal of old friends, who from personal experience of years know all about their merits. ☞



MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH.

MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH. This is without doubt the largest variety of the Cabbage family in the world, being the result of extreme high culture. I have had heads, when stripped of all waste leaves, that could not be got into a two-bushel basket, having a diameter two inches greater! The weight of these cabbages is proportional to their size, *averaging by the acre*, under the culture of our Marblehead farmers, about thirty pounds a plant. In a former circular I quoted from persons residing in fourteen States and Territories, and also in the Canadas, East and West, expressing their great satisfaction with the Stone-Mason and the Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages, in their great reliability for heading, the size, sweetness and tenderness of the heads. They had succeeded in growing the Mammoth to the weight of thirty and forty pounds, and in some instances *over fifty pounds!*

This Cabbage will make larger heads in the West Indies and in the extreme South, than any other kind! I have sup-

plied seed to one planter in the W. I. for several years. He says the heads are three or four times as large as he can get from any other kind. Yet I would not have my Southern friends suppose from this that they will succeed in growing them to the extreme large size attained in the North, where the colder climate is more favorable for Cabbage culture. What I assert is, that large market gardeners in New Orleans and elsewhere, who have raised them for market on a large scale for several years, inform me that with them they grow to much larger size than any other variety of Cabbage.



STONE MASON
a harder head.

STONE-MASON CABBAGE. This Cabbage is the standard drumhead in New England, being distinguished for its reliability for heading, the size, hardness and quality of the heads. Under proper cultivation nearly every plant on an acre will make a marketable head. The heads vary in weight from nine to over twenty pounds, depending on the soil and cultivation. In earliness the Stone-Mason is upward of a week ahead of the Premium Flat Dutch and makes

FOTTLER'S EARLY DRUMHEAD.

After an extensive trial on a large scale by market farmers in all parts of the United States, Fottler's Cabbage has grown in estimation, particularly in the great Cabbage districts of Long Island and in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y. My stock seed came directly from Messrs. Copeland and Fottler, the two gardeners who were the first to raise the Cabbage. I send this out in 15 cent packages also at 70 cts. per ounce, \$7 per lb.



FOTTLER'S EARLY DRUMHEAD.

Following will be found some of the recommendations I have received from those who have raised the Fottler's Cabbage. It is very rapidly growing in favor.

"My Fottler's Early Drumhead Cabbages were the wonder and admiration of all who saw them, for I had the only cabbages in the neighborhood; and they readily commanded 17 cents per head. Some of them weighed 20 pounds, trimmed ready to cook." **GEORGE SPEAR.**
Farmington, Maine, March 11, 1874.

"Your Marblehead, Fottler's and Red Drumhead Cabbages were all very large. They were the best cabbages sold in Pottstown Market. The people all wondered what place we bought the seed." **JOHN D. FRIES.**
So. Coventry, Pa., Oct. 29, 1874.

"Those Fottler's cabbages are the best I ever raised; not a plant failed of heading readily. I raised 100 heads that weighed from 10 to 21 lbs. per head." **EDWIN PHILLIPS.**
Ashfield, Mass., March 17, 1874.

"The Fottler cabbage is my favorite. It headed up uniformly and splendidly." **N. A. TAYLOR.**
Houston, Texas, Feb. 9, 1844.

"Your Fottler Improved Marblehead cabbages are raised with great success here, much better than that Dutch Drumhead Cabbage seed. It grows larger and stands the climate better." **A. FLAKE & CO.**
Galveston, Texas, May 39, 1874.

"The Fottler's Cabbage are the wonder of all, and readily command 10 to 15 cents per head, when other kinds go hard at 5 cents or less." **CHARLES H. SEAVER.**
Hubbardston, Mich., Sept. 4, 1873.

"A friend of mine has raised the Fottler's Cabbage to the great weight of 34 lbs. per head, and an average of 25 per head by the whole piece." **JOHN W. LONNSBURY.**
Cannons Station, Conn., March 5, 1873.

"My Fottler's Early Drumhead Cabbages were the admiration of all who saw them, for I had the only cabbages in the neighborhood that were good. The more I buy of your seeds the better I like them." **WILLIAM W. PETRY.**
Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, Jan. 19, 1873.

"Although your seeds did splendidly, Fottler's Early Drumhead Cabbage was especially the admiration of our neighbors." **WM. KIRK.**
Smyrna, Harrison Co., Ohio March 20, 1873.

"Your Fottler's Drumhead Cabbage is the best I ever saw in Tennessee; they beat any thing in the cabbage line; and your Cracker Onions cannot be surpassed by any; in fact your seeds are all good, for I have ordered largely from you and they have always proved true to name." **JAMES R. ARTHUR.**
Covington, Tennessee, April 17, 1872.

"I raised Fottler's Cabbages last season that would weigh 25 pounds each, clear of waste leaves." **STEWART NEWMAN.**
Bucksberry, Ocean Co., N. J., March 20, 1871.

"The Fottler's Cabbage seed I purchased from you last year I planted the first of March. When I commenced taking them to market in June it was diverting to see others who had cabbage for sale tuck them down in one corner of their wagon, pretending to have none unless some of their special customers called for cabbage, when they would bring them out, about as large as a tea-cup, half a dozen for a dime, while I was selling the Fottler at twenty and twenty-five cents a head—which is an extraordinary price for a cabbage in this market. They are very reliable for heading for early or late crops. After I saw my late cabbages giving up the ghost, I planted the Fottler's seed, and raised more cabbages than all the balance of cabbage growers in this county. This may seem like bragging on the Fottler's Cabbage, but it is nevertheless true. The Cannon Balls make excellent cabbages." **M. P. CUTLER.**
Jefferson City, Cole Co., Mo., Feb. 26, 1872.

"The Fottler's Cabbage and White Belgian Carrot were A, No. 1. I raised some Fottlers with heads, after the waste leaves were taken off, as large as a half bushel measure." **GEORGE A. SAMMIS.**
Huntington, L. I., (N. Y.), Feb. 27, 1872.

"Your Fottler's Cabbages that I raised last year were splendid. I entered six heads of them at the Ogdensburg City Fair that weighed 86 pounds, and they took first premium." **JAMES GLANCY.**
Rensselaer Falls, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 2, 1872.

"The Fottler's Cabbage seed and Cannon Ball I got of you last spring were the finest early cabbages ever raised in this county, both for size and hardness of heads." **JOSEPH M. GEST.**
Columbus, Ky., Jan. 20, 1871.

"Every one of your cabbages grew and made fine heads; some of Fottler's weighed 36 lbs. I took to the County Auditor one of your 36 pounders as a guarantee of the quality of the Fottler. He asked me how many winters I had kept it in a cold frame, as he said it was far too big for a 'yearling.'" **J. W. MURPHY.**
Rosendale, Minn., Nov. 6, 1871.

"I had Fottler's Cabbages from the seed obtained from you last year that weighed thirty-five pounds, and don't think that there was a cabbage in the lot but would weigh twenty pounds, and every plant had a good head." **CHAS. G. PERKINS.**
West Fork, Iowa, March 7, 1870.

"The Fottler's Cabbage seed you sent me have grown the finest market heads. I have some more than two feet across, weighing 29½ lbs." **E. MERRILL.**
Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 31, 1870.

LITTLE PIXIE, EARLY ULM SAVOY, SCHWEINFURT QUINTAL. I recommend these three sorts as the best early Cabbages for family use. The first two are the earliest Cabbages grown, being each of them earlier than Early York. Little Pixie heads very hard, and all cook very tender and sweet. The Savoy's are the tenderest and richest flavored of all Cabbages, and for boiling are decidedly the best for family use, being much superior, if well grown, to the Drumhead and Cone-shaped varieties. Schweinfurt Quintal is decidedly the earliest of all the larger Drumheads; the heads attain to a diameter of from 10 to 18 inches, are very symmetrically formed, and are remarkably tender. When cooked they are very sweet, and quite free from any strong Cabbage taste. They do not head hard, and being so very tender they will not bear transportation in bulk any distance without serious injury; hence I recommend it as a capital Cabbage for early use in the family, but not as a market Cabbage, fitted for all localities, though very valuable for this purpose where the market is near at hand. I write of these three Cabbages from personal experience, having tested them with more than twenty other varieties. Packages of each of these forwarded to any address at 10 cents each. (See engravings, Plate 1.)

IMPROVED AMERICAN SAVOY. This is the best of all the Savoy's for the general market. It grows to a large size, is as reliable for heading as the Stone-Mason or Premium Flat Dutch, and has as short a stump as either of these varieties. I heartily recommend it to all those market Gardeners who grow Savoy's by the acre for the general market. (See engraving, Plate 1.)

EARLY WINNIGSTADT CABBAGE. No variety of early Cabbage, in my experience as a seedsman, has had a more regular and rapid growth in popularity than the Winnigstadt, which I attribute mostly to the fact that it is so remarkably reliable for heading even under very adverse circumstances; I have seen large areas head up hard, almost uniformly, though from the character of the soil when they were planted every Cabbage grew stump-footed. The Winnigstadt is also a large sized cabbage among the early kinds, and probably the hardest heading of all the conical varieties. In earliness it comes in about a week later than Early Oxheart. Should the soil of any of my farmer friends be of so sandy a nature that they find it extremely difficult to perfect any variety of Cabbage, before bidding a final farewell to the cabbage family I would advise them to try the Winnigstadt. Planted in the latitude of Boston June 25th to July 1st, the Winnigstadt makes a good Cabbage for winter use. (See engraving, Plate 1.)

CANNON BALL CABBAGE. This Cabbage is so called because the head is as round, and almost as hard and heavy, as a cannon ball. I pronounce it as forming the roundest, hardest and heaviest head in proportion to its size, of any Cabbage

known. It matures about ten days later than the Early York. While about all varieties of early Cabbage make rather soft heads, this, though early, makes the hardest heading Cabbage known. The heads when fully grown attain to the size of from six to eight inches in diameter. Put up in packages at fifteen cents each, or ounce packages at fifty cents each.

I present below a few extracts from the many letters, received from customers relative to my Marblehead Mammoth, Stone-Mason, Cannon Ball, Winnigstadt, Improved American Savoy, Schweinfurt Quintal, and Early Wyman Cabbages, etc. Please note what is said of the *quality* as well as *size* of my Mammoth Cabbage. Gardeners will see by comparing the letters of different years that I have kept up the high strain of my Cabbage seed.

"The Marblehead Mammoth cabbage was the largest I ever raised, and the sweetest and tenderest. My neighbors have taken the idea that may be they can raise some of that large cabbage that is so sweet and tender. I tell them where to send but they say you send for me. I raised one that weighed 47 pounds." ESTHER H. NILES.

Orland Steuben Co., Ind., April 5, 1874.

"From the Mammoth cabbage seed I had of you, last year, I raised the largest cabbages in these parts. I sent six to the fair which took the first premium. I had one head that measured five feet in circumference." Plymouth, Conn., March 3, 1874. MOSES R. SCOTT.

"I was much pleased with the Cabbage seed of last year, particularly the 'Little Pixie' for early use." Mrs. B. M. EDELEN.

Bryantown, Chas. Co., Md., Feb. 13, 1874.

"The Cannon Ball was the finest early Cabbage I ever saw. Every plant made a head. All our neighbors who tasted or saw them pronounced them A, No. 1." W. T. CHENEY.

Rosemont, Ill., Feb. 2, 1873.

Mr. J. M. Witherspoon, Sr., has growing upon his lot a cabbage which exceeds anything for size that we ever saw in that line. It covers a space of ground five and a half feet in diameter, and has leaves two feet nine inches in length and twenty-two inches wide. It is of the Marblehead variety, and is growing on white sandy soil.—From the *Apalachicola (Fla.) Times*.

"I must brag a little more on the Marblehead Mammoth cabbage. From nine heads I received \$18. They took first and second premiums. From the one ounce I made \$100; selling single heads at 25 cents per head, \$2 per dozen." JOHN MARTIN.

Parkville, Mo., Feb. 2, 1874.

"I have got out and heading up nearly 40,000 cabbages from seeds obtained of you—the largest cabbage crop ever grown in the state. They are looking splendidly." H. M. SHINGFELLOW.

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 27, 1874.

"Your Wyman Cabbage is the Cabbage for this place. I transplanted in April 300 plants, commenced to sell on 12th of July; on the 25th of September had sold 2550 lbs. at 5 cts. per lb. They weighed from 5 to 13 lbs. each. I do not write this as an advertisement, but to say that I have faith in your seeds." CHARLES MAYNARD.

Hay Fork, Cal., Nov. 20 1873.

"Your Mammoth Drumhead surprised the natives. I took the premium easily at our county fair. I do not think there were five plants in a thousand that did not make a good head." JNO. H. SNOWDON.

Missouri Valley, Iowa, Jan. 20, 1873.

"I have grown the largest premium Flat Dutch Cabbage that I ever saw from your seed last year, and my neighbors all wanted to know where I got my seed." J. HILDERMAN.

Charleston, Pa., Jan. 13, 1873.

"My Cabbage, grown from your seed, has taken the first premium for three years at the Hoosac Valley fair, and it is with pleasure that I recommend your seed to the public." GEORGE DAVIS.

North Adams, Mass., April, 22, 1873.

"I sent for a package of those large Mammoth Cabbage Seeds last year, and I never had better success with my cabbages than with them. I raised one which weighed 32½ lbs." J. REEVES.

Birmingham, Conn., March 12, 1873.

"Everybody that saw my Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage said I had the largest and best cabbage that they had ever seen in Clay County." THOMAS J. FIRES.

Coffee, Ind., March 28, 1873.

"I am safe in saying that the Mammoth, Stone-Mason and Fottler were the best cabbages I ever saw grow." WM. STOBIE.

Murray, Ind., Feb. 25, 1873.

"The Cannon Ball and Fottler Cabbage seed that I got of you last year all grew nicely, and better cabbages never grew in northern Indiana." JAMES D. PHILLIPS.

Winfield, Indiana, Feb. 17, 1873.

"Mr. J. Elliot raised cabbages from your Marblehead Mammoth seed I got for him, that weighed 60 lbs. trimmed." J. J. DAWSON.

Tillamook Co., Oregon.

"Seeds purchased from you last year were all No. 1, especially Cabbage. I used about 500 plants, from seed purchased of you in 1872. 500 No. 1 large heads were the result. I also used 600 plants given to me by a friend, the seed of which was purchased in town, the result was not one cabbage out of 600 plants." J. W. GREEN.

Paris, Ill., March 17, 1873.

"Seed bought last year all did well and gave general satisfaction. Our Marblehead and Stone-Mason and Fottler's Cabbages were a perfect show, and by far the best cabbages in this county." I. W. ALEXANDER.

McDowell, Va., March 8, 1873.

"I have used your garden seeds and they are the best that I have ever used. I have raised thirty tons of the Mammoth Cabbage to the acre." A. J. BARRETT.

Dayton, Nevada, Dec. 8, 1872.

"The Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage seed I received from you last spring did remarkably well. I believe every seed grew. My neighbors and many others were astonished to see the large and solid heads of cabbage; they weighed from 20 to 50 lbs. to the head and were tender and sweet and excellent in every respect." WILLIAM STEELE.

Brookville, Pa.

"Your Stone-Mason Cabbage has proved first rate with me the last two seasons. Every one gives a good head. It was the best in our market." I. L. SCHULTZ.

Fly Mountain, N. Y., March 2, 1872.

"The seeds I got of you last year were all what they were represented to be. I had an acre of the finest Cabbages ever grown in this section. Some heads weighed upwards of 25 lbs., and a large number ranged from 15 to 20 lbs. Many of my neighbors desire to have of James J. H. Gregory's seeds. Success to the Yankee seed grower!" H. S. SEIPLE.

Weaversville, Pa., April 5, 1872.

"The Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage was the largest I ever raised, and the sweetest and tenderest." JACOB HARTMAN.

Hellen, Pa. March 4, 1872.

"The seed I had of you was as recommended. I planted about one acre of the best Fottler's and Mammoth Cabbages, and had a good sized head to every plant, the Fottler's weighing as high as 24 lbs., and some of the Mammoths were so large I could not get them into a barrel." A. F. CLARK.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 28, 1872.

"Among the Flat Dutch Cabbages I raised from the seed I received from you, I had one that measured in circumference around the solid head four feet eight inches." CHARLES SHILLING.

Wassaic, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1872.

"The seeds that I received from you last spring were just what you represented them to be. I raised your Mammoth Cabbage last year to the weight of 32 lbs., and the Stone-Mason to the weight of 26½ and the Fottler to 18½ lbs." WILLIAM R. CAMPBELL.

Quincy, Mich., Feb. 19, 1872.

"The cabbages I raised last year, the Winnigstadt, Fottler's and Stone-Mason, from the seed I obtained of you, were the finest I ever saw. I could sell them for good prices, while others here could hardly sell theirs at all. I have bought most of my seeds of you for the last five years, and have always found them A, No. 1." J. R. BICKERTON.

Wilmington, Ill., Feb. 20, 1871.

"The Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage seed I received from you last spring did remarkably well. I believe every seed grew. My neighbors were astonished to see the Mammoth Cabbage. Several of them weighed upwards of 30 lbs. each. They took the premium at the St. Clair County Fair." ROBERT E. FRENCH.

Fort Gratiot, Mich., Jan. 4, 1871.

Last year received from you one package of Marblehead Mammoth cabbage. The heads weighed from 30 to 47½ pounds. It is the best cabbage I ever saw." FRANCIS DINELY.

Sarah P. O., Pa., March 3, 1873.

"For the last three years, since I bought seed of you, they were of the best quality and pure. The Early Ulm Savoy and also Improved American Savoy are the best and tenderest cabbages I ever tasted." ANDREW RUEDY.

Hambury, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1871.

"The seed I received last year from you did very well, particularly the Early Wyman Cabbage. It was the best of early cabbages I ever raised." L. I. HELD.

Stemlersville, Pa., Jan. 20, 1871.

"I have been much pleased with your seeds. They have been as recommended in your Catalogue. I raised your Mammoth Cabbage last year weighing 45 lbs." THOMAS F. COLEMAN.

Bowmanville, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 27, 1870.

"Your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages grown here have weighed from 28 to 39 lbs. Prof. Long of our town gives them the preference to any other for flavor." A. G. COLE.

Delaware, Wis., Oct., 1870.

"From the Marblehead Mammoth and Fottler's Early Drumhead Cabbage seeds that I got from you last year, I raised the largest and the best cabbages ever raised in this part of the country. Even an old Yankee told me, 'in all my travels,' he says, 'I never saw anything in the cabbage line to equal them.'" PATRICK BOLGER.

Harper's Ferry, Iowa, March 2, 1871.

"I grew a head last season (Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage) weighing 35½ lbs., and took the premium at our County Fair."
Beaver Dam, Wis., March 16, 1870.

R. V. BOBERT.

"I received last year the seed of your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, and was much pleased with them. I raised one weighing 41 lbs."
Levanna, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1870."

WM. R. GRINNELL.

"I raise 10,000 to 20,000 Cabbages a year. Your *Little Pixie* and *Fotler's* were No. 1 with me last year. *Pixie* ten days earlier than *Early York* side by side."
Hanford's Landing, N. Y., April 2, 1870.

HERMON GLASS.

"From one package of your Winnigstadt Cabbage last year I raised more good cabbages than for twenty years before of all other kinds. All your seeds were good and true."
Washington, N. H., Feb. 12, 1870.

JESSE F. BAILEY.

"Your Stone-Mason is the most excellent cabbage I have ever seen. The Schweinfurt Quintal is No. 1 for an early cabbage, being white, crisp and tender, and heads remarkably well."
South Haven, Mich., April 24, 1870.

K. W. NOYES.

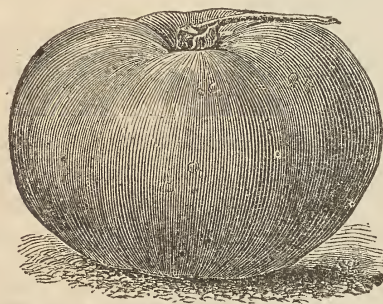
My customers at the *South* will please observe the following:

"Your Stone Mason cannot be beat for early Spring. I have raised them to weigh 16 lbs. Our inhabitants never saw such large ones grow South before."
Riceboro, Ga., Aug. 8, 1874.

J. S. STEBBINS.

From the Pensacola (Florida) *Express*, May, 1873.

"I send you to-day, a cabbage grown on pine land, weighing sixteen pounds, and that you may not think this has been grown only for exhibition, I would be happy to have you come out to my farm, and take a look at my "*crop*," where I can show you a great many vegetables of just as fine quality. This cabbage was grown from seeds from J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., which were sown in July last, and planted out in November, the ground thoroughly broken up and subsoiled."



Canada Victor Tomato.

Season before the last I had the pleasure of introducing to the public this choice, new tomato. This tomato will be found to excel in the most desirable characteristic, of having much of the fruit ripen at once, so that it is not only remarkably early in presenting ripe fruit before other varieties, but remarkable also, in excelling others in earliness of ripening the great bulk of the crop.

What the public have very generally found it, will be pretty conclusively shown from the testimonials that follow which I have extracted from letters of commendation which my customers have sent me. The result of a third year's test of its merits on a large scale, has been a thorough endorsement of the good qualities shown in former trials, when I found it the *earliest of twenty-five varieties*. The fruit was not only the earliest of all, but of large size, symmetrical and handsome, while in ripening it had no green left around the stem, a

"Mr. H. J. Van Pelt, of Mandarin Point, Florida, has been very successful in vegetable raising. Yesterday he deposited in our office a cabbage which weighs 38 pounds. It is solid and perfectly formed, of the Marblehead Mammoth variety. The seed were sown in September last, transplanted in October on an area of three-fourths of an acre, fertilized with 500 pounds of Fish Guano, procured of Mr. J. W. Hawkins, of this city, composted with swamp muck, and applied broadcast and in the hill. He commenced marketing the first of April and finished yesterday. The cabbage have varied from 10 to 20 pounds in weight. Total receipts from three-fourths of an acre, over \$400. The seed was procured from Mr. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., who makes cabbage a specialty."—*Jacksonville [Florida] paper*, May, 1873.

"I think it would be a difficult matter to find a finer lot of Cabbages than those I have growing from the *Little Pixie*, *Cannon Ball* and *Winnigstadt* seeds obtained from you in the winter."

Wallerboro, S. C., May 17, 1872.

W. S. HARLEY.

"The paper of your Mammoth Cabbage seed sent me last summer was duly received, and from them I raised the largest and finest cabbages that I have ever grown, in a trial of about 40 years."

Griffin, Ga., Feb. 24, 1871.

J. S. JONES.

"I send enclosed a slip from the '*Galveston News*,' showing the style of Cabbage your Mammoth produced this winter. The heaviest weighed 20 lbs., which far exceeds anything raised here before."

Gloucester, Texas, Jan. 6, 1870.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

"Your Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages are wonderful; they grow to the size of an umbrella."

Palermo, Kansas.

THOMAS FLANIGAN.

"The Mammoth Cabbage was the largest and best I ever saw,—a great many came from miles around to see them. Both this and the Mammoth Sweet Corn proved first rate. I bought one paper of common drumhead cabbage seed at the store, and sowed this and your seed both the same day, set out the plants all one day, cultivated and hoed all alike, and the result was that every plant from your cabbage seed headed well, some so large you could hardly squeeze them into a bushel basket, while of others not more than one in ten ever headed at all, and what did were of very inferior quality."

Hancock, Mo.

JACOB A. SCHOFIELD.

great fault with many kinds otherwise good. The fruit was heavy, full meated and rich, between round and oval in shape, and red in color; it was distributed very evenly on the vines.

I offer headquarters seed this season by the package, ounce and pound. For seed of my own growing, saved from selected specimens—per package, 15 cents.; per ounce, \$1.00; per lb., \$10. I have again had a special selection of seed stock made for me, from a crop grown in Canada, by the originator; a few bushels of the very earliest being selected for seed from a field of two acres. This seed is 25 cents per package, and \$2.00 per ounce. Dealers supplied at a discount.

I invite attention to the very general stress made in these extracts not only to the earliness but also to the fine flavor of our new tomato. I first invite attention to a communication from the gentleman who originate the Canada Victor Tomato, Mr. S. H. Mitchell.

"I have grown the Victor Tomato now for 8 years. It is a cross between Cook's Favorite and Large Red. I have taken special pains to save no seed except from the earliest and very best shaped tomatoes; this has made a decided improvement upon it. With me, it is fully a week ahead of anything I have tried, and I have tried nearly all kinds. The Early York and Hubbards Curled are the earliest with me, but are fully a week behind Victor. I have tried Orange Field, Maupay's Superior, Cedar Hill, Key's Prolific, Cook's Favorite, Hathaway's Excelsior, and, in fact, every kind that I thought was likely to succeed. The Victor Tomato is a very solid tomato, weighing 60 lbs. to the bushel, plump weight. It is first class in point of flavor. Moreover it has the remarkable quality of keeping its flavor late in the season; what I mean is, that when ripened in cool, wet weather, it is of fair flavor when other varieties are quite insipid, and almost or quite useless. This, in part, is accounted for from the fact that it seldom cracks open like other tomatoes, but keeps sound. This is a very valuable feature to us here, where our seasons are short, and are troubled with frosty nights, sometimes every month in the summer. If you wish to

make use of any of my statements you are at perfect liberty to do so."
Ontario, Feb. 24, 1873. S. H. MITCHELL.

"Last spring I received a package of Canada Victor seed from you. I planted them, they grew finely, and I picked the finest, ripe, large tomatoes I have seen. They go ahead of any tomato I ever saw for earliness, flavor and solidity of flesh."
Cimberland, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1874. JOHN F. C. DOLMAN.

"Your Canada Victor is unsurpassed for earliness and quality, and for hardiness beats all we ever saw. Other tomatoes were killed to the ground with the frost and the Victor still stood its ground two weeks longer. We ask no better for family use."
T. H. CAPEM.

Manhattan, Riley Co., Kansas, March 26, 1874.

"I was greatly pleased with the 'Canada Victor' Tomato the past summer. It ripened up the evenest and had the best flavor of any kind yet; planted on pretty rich ground and had a very large crop. I shall not plant any other kind the coming spring, as it fills the bill; 25 seeds for 25 cents proved a good investment."
J. W. TOBEY.

Neenah, Winnebago Co., Wis., Dec. 24, 1873.

"The Canada Victor Tomato exceeds all that I ever raised for earliness, yield and quality."
A. C. SESSON.

Factoryville, Pa., Feb. 12, 1874.

"The Canada Victor Tomato surpasses in earliness, richness and productiveness any tomato I have ever grown."
THOMAS D. MILLS.

Springfield, Ohio.

"Your Canada Victor Tomato is all that you represented it to be. I thought it was 'puffed up' more than it deserved, as new seeds often are, but I was completely surprised when I saw the vines ripening their fruit. It is early, smooth and solid."
JOSEPH LOVE.

Bacon, Coshocton Co., Ohio, Feb. 21, 1874.

"CANADA VICTOR. We tried this new tomato last season, and our opinion is that it will occupy the same place as an early variety that the Trophy does as a medium and late sort. It is the most uniformly smooth of any of the flat varieties—is very solid and ripens up to the stem without a green spot. We expect to have a good many acres in tomatoes the coming year, and shall plant but two sorts, Canada Victor and Trophy. We are satisfied that we have found the best sorts for our use, and shall experiment no more."—W. F. Massey in *Am. Farmer*, Feb., 1874.

"I had a package of 'Canadian Victor Tomato' from you last year, which gave great satisfaction, and I think stands fall frost better than any other variety. After my neighbors lost theirs, all frozen down, the Canadian Victor grew and ripened for over two weeks."
ARMOUR P. O., Ontario, Mch. 25, 1874. ALEX'R GARDNER, P. M.

"I grew a fine lot of Canada Victor Tomatoes from seed purchased of you last spring. They proved to be earlier than any other variety cultivated by us."
L. J. DENTON.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 9, 1874.

"The 25 seeds of 'Canada Victor,' that you sent us for 25 cents, proved a good investment. It is with us remarkably early, handsome, productive, and fine flavored. We have experimented with several kinds: Trophy, Tilden, Mexican, De Laye and Wonder. We like the Tilden, well; the Trophy, better; and the Victor, best. In earliness, the Victor is decidedly ahead."
BOWEN BROS.

Mandarin, Fla., Sept. 13, 1873.

"You may recollect that late last spring I ordered a package of Canada Victor Tomato seed from you. I planted the seed May 24, in my hot bed, and when large enough I planted them out in hills, four by four feet. They grew finely, and on the 29th day of July following I picked the finest, ripe, large tomatoes I have seen. For earliness, quality of flavor and solidity of flesh, I think they have no superior."
J. C. NEFF.

Duncan's Falls, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1873.

"I find upon trial that the Canada Victor Tomato exceeds both the Gen. Grant and Boston Market varieties in earliness, and is a heavier cropper than either. I should have done better had I planted nothing but Canada Victors. They ripen very quickly, maturing the whole crop soon after the first picking."
H. A. MERRILL.

North Beverly, Mass., Nov. 1, 1873.

"I can now speak for the Victor Tomato from my own experience in growing it. First, it is earlier than 'Dwarf Orangefield,' Hubbard's Curled Leaf or Early Smooth Red.' The vine grows in a better shape under glass, and is more woody than any tomato I have ever grown. After planting out in the field, it is more compact in habit than any of the standard varieties, and needs less pruning than any other, as it sets its fruit early and rapidly, and the fruit is more uniform in size than other tomatoes, being well diffused over the vines. Lastly, it is a solid, smooth tomato of superior flavor, ripens to the stem without cracking, and with careful handling can be kept 14 days after picking. Consequently it is unsurpassed as a market variety, where the markets are at a long distance. I neglected to say it has a good flavor, and is free from the flavor of the tomato vine, that is so disagreeable to many persons, and often found in other tomatoes."
F. F. SMITH

Aurora, Ill., August, 16, 1873.

"I found your Victor Tomato three weeks ahead of the Trophy, and very attractive for a market tomato."
I. T. MAPES.

Howells, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1873.

"THE CANADA VICTOR TOMATO. Our experience with this tomato this season has been a very satisfactory one. We had them ripen FIFTEEN DAYS earlier than any other kind—planted on the same day. The fruit is good sized, smooth, and ripens thoroughly to the stem. With these combined qualities we consider it a very valuable acquisition."—*Lewisburg Chronicle*.
H. C. AMMON, Editor.

Lewisburg, Pa., Oct., 1873.

"I am luxuriating on ripe tomatoes, fully three weeks earlier in the season than ever before, cultivated in the usual manner from 'Canada Victor' seeds purchased of you. All who have seen my crop pronounce them the fairest and smoothest ever seen, while their flavor and solidity leave nothing to desire. I have tried every known variety, but till now was never satisfied. My location is cold and windy, with northerly prospect, high up in the Green mountains. Hence I consider the result remarkable. All other seeds purchased of you proved good as usual."
C. L. WHITMAN.

Weston, Vt., Aug. 12, 1873.

"The Canada Victor Tomato was very nice, earlier than any thing in this part of the country, smooth and productive."
DAVID S. FLETCHER.

Columbia City, Indiana, Oct., 1873.

"TOMATO. We have on trial this year several varieties of tomatoes, and have found none among the lot that can compare with the *Canada Victor*. This new acquisition has proved to us thus far one of the best early tomatoes we have ever handled."—*Southern Agriculturist*.

Louisville, Ky., Aug., 1873.

THOMAS J. KEY, Publisher.

"This year I tried the Canada Victor. This variety was introduced by Mr. Gregory, of Massachusetts, and although I paid half a dollar for a paper of 20 seeds, I got a great bargain, and a prize. The Canada Victor tomato I found to be 12 to 14 days earlier than the Trophy or Arlington; not quite so large, but very handsome, smooth, solid, and the best flavored tomato I ever raised. They will also produce nearly double the quantity of any other variety that I have ever tried. I shall hereafter cultivate only the Trophy and the Canada Victor, as they are unquestionably the two best varieties now in this country."
S. N. HYDE.

Boothby Hill, Md., Sept. 20, 1873.

"Your Canada Victor has proved to me to be the best tomato for market on account of its earliness and solidness."
A. W. CAMPBELL.

Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1873.

"Upon trial I find your Canada Victor Tomato to be very early and of decidedly superior flavor."
ARTEMUS LONGLEY.

Groton, Mass., Aug. 26, 1873.

"EARLY TOMATOES. Mr. John C. Squires, yesterday picked several large ripe tomatoes from his vines. We think they must be the first ripe tomatoes in this vicinity. He bought 25 seeds in the spring from the establishment of James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., for which he paid a cent apiece.—From them he kept nine plants, and he estimates that their yield will reach over five bushels. They are called the 'Canada Victor,' and are a large, smooth and handsome variety."—*Ingham County News*.

MOORE'S CONCORD CORN.

This fine variety of sweet corn is a cross between Crosby's Early and Burr's Mammoth Corn, making as the result a much larger ear than Crosby's. It has taken the prize for earliness for two years in succession at the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural

Society, and is thought very highly of by the market gardeners around Boston. Gardeners who are in search of a large early variety, will find this new corn quite an acquisition. It is very sweet in quality and makes from twelve to sixteen rows. Per package 10 cents; per quart 60 cents; sent post-paid to any address. Per peck, by express, \$2 00.

The Hubbard and American Turban Squashes, &c.



THE HUBBARD SQUASH.

THE HUBBARD SQUASH. As the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash I think I may rest from my labors, as it has been universally adopted throughout the country. I have introduced a new competitor, the Marblehead (see page) to public notice.

The yield of the Hubbard Squash, and indeed of all other varieties, differs vastly in different sections of the country, the crops varying from four to ten tons per acre. The whole matter of yield and culture is too extensive a subject to be fairly discussed in my limited space. *The public will find this and many kindred topics fully treated of in my work on Squash Culture.*

Many of my friends have doubtless had their seed badly mixed by cultivating the Hubbard in the vicinity of other varieties of Squash. To such I would say that they will find my seed to be very pure; the result of a careful selection of seed and perfectly isolated cultivation for many years having been to throw out admixtures, and leave the Hubbard remarkably pure. Let me not be understood as saying my seed is *perfectly* pure, for, as every farmer who has had experience knows, *perfect* purity in the Squash family is impossible; but the seed I raise is nearly perfectly pure,—as near, as the utmost care by isolation for years can make it, and the great difference in purity between this and the average seed of the market, every farmer who has tried it knows.



American Turban. though occasionally a poor Squash may be found, let it be but fairly tested and *beyond all question* it will rank by far the dryest, the sweetest, the finest grained and richest flavored of all fall Squashes.

I have full faith that the Turban will soon be adopted

throughout the United States as the best of all fall Squashes.

I note that by one or more of the Philadelphia seed firms the Turban Squash is spoken of as a showy variety of but little value for domestic use. It is very evident that they have confounded the showy but worthless *French* Turban with the *American* Turban Squash. I give extracts from a few letters which show how the *American* Turban is appreciated.

"Your American Turban Squash beats any I ever saw, and my neighbors who tested it say it is the best squash they ever saw."
Clyde, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1873. P. T. PATRICK.

"Mr. Lyon pronounces the Turban Squash the best squash he has ever tried."
Howell, Mich., May 28, 1873. MRS. SARAH E. LYON.

"I unhesitatingly pronounce the Turban Squash the very best squash that grows. I have kept them into January."
Greenvale, Iowa, March 24, 1873. MRS. MARTHA WOLF.

"Your Turban and Hubbard Squash I found *magnificent*."
South San Diego, Cal., Oct. 25, 1872. JOHN P. WILSON.

"The Turban and Hubbard are both excellent, the former the best squash I have ever seen."
North Bridgton, Me., Feb. 1, 1872. T. E. MEAD.

"The American Turban beats all fall squashes I ever raised or ate, for fine flesh and good flavor."
Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 30, 1872. W. P. TATE.

"The American Turban Squash is just the thing it is represented to be. One squash is worth a dozen eggs in the way of making egg custards, and no person should be without them that likes something good to eat."
Shady Grove, Washington Parish, La., July 30, 1872. S. E. RANKIN.

"Your Turban Squash cannot be beat. It kept with me until March perfectly sound."
Greene, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 9, 1872. JAS. H. CROSBY.

"I have bought seeds of you for several years and they have given the best satisfaction, especially the 'American Turban Squash,' and American Savoy Cabbage."
Cardiff, Mitchell Co., Iowa, Feb. 8, 1872. A. M. WALKER.

"The American Turban is much better than I had supposed a squash could be. We have some now, March 18, that are good."
Castle Rock, Dakota Co., Minn., March 18, 1871. J. J. COOK.

"The American Turban Squash I had of you last spring proved to be the best squash I ever saw. I kept them into January. They were sweet and nice."
Wales, Maine, Feb. 5, 1871. CHARLES W. STROUT.

"The American Turban Squash surpasses in excellence any variety that I ever raised before, and it has kept well into the winter."
Stowe, Mass., April, 1870. R. W. FULLER.

"I unhesitatingly pronounce the Turban Squash *the very best squash that grows*. It is the next thing to a sweet potato. I presume fifty different persons who have eaten the squash at my table have said the same thing."
New Baltimore, Stark Co., Ohio, March 6, 1868. H. D. SMALLEY.

"The Marblehead, Hubbard and Turban simply *fill up* the measure of my desire."
Keiferville, Ohio, Mch. 1874. D. WISTERMAN.

THE COCOANUT SQUASH. To those who like something of the squash kind like the Canada Crookneck in flavor, only every way a great deal better, I would recommend the little Cocoonut squash; small, but exceedingly prolific, bearing a dozen squashes to a single vine. They are more ornamental for the parlor than the most beautiful of gourds.

MAMMOTH SQUASH. Mammoth Squashes, though of but little value for table use, on rich land in those sections where roots are but little cultivated, are very profitable as food for cattle. I give the substance of letters received from a few of my correspondents, that

my friends may be able to compare notes. A half acre of these Squashes have averaged 75 lbs. in weight.

"In 1871, I grew a Mammoth Yellow Chili Squash from a seed obtained from you, weighing 167 lbs., in my garden, crowded by a heavy crop of vegetables; it was where lime and ashes had been thrown."

Red Bank, N. J., April 5, 1873

ALFRED EARLE.

"I raised 908 lbs. of the Mammoth Chili Squash from one seed. Wishing you success,

Yours truly,

Piper City, Ill., March 29, 1873.

J. W. SKINNER.

Mr. H. A. Barnes of Fair Haven, Ct., writes:—"I obtained French Mammoth Squash seed, with your name on package, in New Haven, and from this I raised two squashes, one weighing 193 lbs. and one 185 lbs., and they were a curiosity here." Mr. John Lehn, of Williamsville, N. Y., writes: "I raised a Mammoth French Squash from the seed I had of you last season, that weighed 130 lbs., and one this season that weighed 186 lbs." Mr. Alvin Ginn of Boyer River, Iowa, writes:—"I raised one Squash of the French Mammoth measuring 7 feet 3 inches in circumference and weighing 169 lbs." Mr. W. H. Spera of Ephrata, Pa., states that he let but one Mammoth Squash grow on a vine, and that weighed 210 lbs. Mr. G. Hindley of Monticello, N. Y., writes that he allowed four to grow, and they weighed respectively 101, 100, 64 and 40 lbs. Mr. L. G. M. Smith of Nassau St., N. Y., writes,—"I raised a Mammoth French Squash from the seed I had of you last season, that weighed 156 lbs., which I sold for \$10." But Mr. James Rister of Bethany, Missouri, takes the palm from all of us. He writes—"I must brag a little, for I believe from the seed I had of you I raised the largest Squash in the world; *it weighed over 300 lbs!* On two vines I had 32 Squashes, the least weighed 40 lbs., and from that up to over 300; *the largest measured 11 feet 6 inches in circumference.*" Mr. Rister adds,—"these grew on our natural soil, without manure; I can hardly expect you to believe this, but I can bring two witnesses to prove it." I presume Mr. Rister grew these on some rich, river-bottom land. Mr. J. S. Witherspoon of Siver-

ly, Ohio, writes:—"I raised from five seeds of the Mammoth Squash, got of you, over 780 pounds of Squashes; one weighed 131 lbs." Mr. J. H. Pearson of Ainsworth, Iowa, writes:—"I raised a Mammoth Squash that weighed 171 lbs., from seed procured of you." Mr. Samuel M. Miller of Waterloo, Iowa, writes:—"From eight seeds I had a heaping (two-horse) wagon box full, about the half of which had well matured. I had four or five that weighed over 100 lbs., the heaviest of which weighed 171 lbs. I can recommend them as a valuable Squash to raise for Milch cows." Mr. Jonas Teachout, of Sterling Centre, N. Y., writes "I raised one Chili squash that weighed 192 lbs.

I hold these at 15 cents a package.

Having reason to believe that a hint on the cooking of Squashes may be interesting if not of value to some of my many thousands of new customers, I reprint the following from my catalogue of 1873.

FOR THE TABLE. Put the pieces into boiling water to which a little salt has been added, and boil (or what is better, steam,) until they can be freely pierced with a fork, which will usually be in about twenty-five minutes. Now take the squash immediately from the water, and scraping off the thin layer of fibre which surrounded the seed, pare off the skin from the Turban, or if it be the Hubbard, then scrape the squash out of the shell, mash it fine and season to taste with a little butter and salt, and if the sweetness is not sufficient mash in a little fine white sugar.

SQUASH PIES. To a scant pint of squash, cooked and sifted, allow one quart of milk. Heat the milk to a boiling point and pour it on to the squash, then add two eggs, well beaten, with sugar, salt and nutmeg to taste, and stir. The pies should be baked in very deep pie plates covered with bottom crust. No upper crust should be used. If the crust is partially baked before the squash is poured in it will be improved.

SQUASH PUDDING. Should be made the same as the pies, with the exception that but one egg is needed, and it should be baked in a deep pudding dish *without any crust*. To be baked about two hours.

Cold Frame and Hot Bed.

Early tomato plants in a small way may be raised in flower pots or boxes in a warm kitchen window; so also may egg plants and peppers. When raising them in the house, the pot or box containing the seed should be placed quite near the stove for a few days, and the soil be kept well moistened until the plants begin to break ground, when they may be removed to a warm window. It is best, if practicable, to have but one plant in each pot, that they may grow short and stocky. If the seed are not planted earlier than the middle of April for out of door cultivation a cold frame will answer. Cold frames are extensively used by market gardeners to carry lettuce and cabbage plants through the winter. Select the locality in the fall, choosing a warm location on a southern slope, protected by a fence or building on the north and northwest. Set posts in the ground, nail two boards to these parallel to each other, one about a foot in height and the other towards the south about four inches narrower; this will give the sashes resting on them the right slope to shed the rain and receive as much heat as possible from the sun. Have these boards at a distance apart equal to the length of the sash, which may be any common window sash for a small bed, or the length of a usual gardener's sash. If common window sash is used, cut channels in the cross bars to let the water run off. Dig the ground thoroughly, (it is best to cover it in the fall with litter to keep the frost out,) and rake out all stones or clods; then slide in the sash and let it remain closed three or four days that the soil may be warmed by the sun's rays. The two end boards and the bottom boards should rise as high as the sash to prevent the heat escaping, and the bottom board of a small frame should have a strip nailed inside to rest the sash on. Next rake thoroughly in guano or phosphate or finely pulverized hen manure, and plant in rows two to six inches apart, depending on whether the plants are to be allowed to remain or are to be transplanted; if the latter then two inches will be sufficient distance. Thin out the tomato plants when quite small, but allow peppers to remain rather thick at first by reason of danger from depredations of the cut worm. As the season advances, raise the sashes an inch or two in the middle of the day and water freely at evening with water that is nearly of the temperature of the earth in the frame. As

the heat of the season increases whitewash the glass, and keep them more and more open until, at about the close of May, just before the more tender varieties are set in open ground, allow the glass to remain entirely off both day and night, unless there should be a cold rain. This will harden them so that they will not be apt to be injured by the cabbage beetle, as well as chilled and put back by the change. If the tomato plants have been well hardened, the stalks will be of a red color. Should the plants be getting too large before the season for transplanting, they should be checked by drawing a sharp knife within a couple of inches of the stalk. If it is desirable to dwarf the tomatoes and thus force them into a compact growth, transplant into another cold frame, allowing each plant double the distance it before occupied.

The structure and management of a Hot Bed is much the same as that of a Cold Frame, with the exception that being started earlier the requisite temperature has to be kept up by artificial means, fermenting manure being relied upon for the purpose, and the loss of this heat has to be checked more carefully by straw matting, and in the far North by shutters also. The front and back are also made higher than in a cold frame.

Horse manure with plenty of litter and about quarter its bulk in leaves, if attainable, all having been well mixed together is thrown into a pile, and left for a few days until steam escapes, when the mass is again thrown over and left for two or three days more, after which it is thrown in the pit (or it may be placed directly on the surface) from eighteen inches to two feet in depth, when it is beaten down with a fork and trodden well together. The sashes are now put on and kept there until heat is developed. The first intense heat must be allowed to pass off, which will be in about three days after the high temperature is reached. Now throw on six inches of fine soil, in which mix a very liberal supply of well rotted manure free from all straw, or rake in thoroughly superphosphate or guano, at the rate of 2000 pounds to the acre and plant the seed as in cold frame. Keep day temperature 70 to 80 degrees and don't allow it to fall below 55 degrees at night. If the temperature exceed 75 degrees the plants are liable to grow spindling and weak. Do not move the sashes to give air immediately after removing the mats in the morning, least the young plants damp off.

RARE, NOVEL, OR VERY DESIRABLE.

Among the New, Rare or Desirable Vegetables, I would call particular attention to the following.

While most of these new and rare vegetables will be found to be of universal value, others may vary in quality with the soil and locality. As a general rule we are not rendered capable of passing judgment on a new vegetable by the result of a single trial. Oftentimes the most we learn from the result of planting one season is what are *possibly* the merits or demerits of it; a second may develop what are *probably* its merits or demerits; and usually a third season will be required to enable us fully to determine its value, and give the new-comer its true place in the vegetable garden. Take Mexican Sweet Corn for an example; should the first season of experiment be wet and cold at the time it matures for table use, this variety being more sensitive in its habits, than the old standard sorts, may be more affected in its quality than they, and not superior to them in sweetness. Now let the next season be a hot and dry one, and the same corn, having a season more congenial to its tropical origin, will develop its full quality and demonstrate its full claim to the rank given it in my catalogue. So with many of the varieties of our Tomatoes; from an extended cultivation of many kinds, I am fully convinced that though some have been overpraised, yet with a majority an experience of three years would reverse or greatly qualify the hasty opinions often expressed of them, from a trial of but a single season.

New Vegetables for 1875. The following are the more rare and valuable vegetables which I introduce into my catalogue for the first time this season.

	Price per P'k'ge		Price per P'k'ge
BUTMAN SQUASH. (See page 1.).....	25	FILLBASKET PEA. A large, very handsome and prolific pea; exceedingly productive.....	20
WHITE BEAN PEA. As every farmer knows the bean known in the market as "Pea" Bean though very small is not spherically round. This variety is on the contrary globular in form, having precisely the shape of the common pea.....	15	LAXTON'S No. 1 PEA. Earlier and hardier than Laxton's Alpha, with straight pods.....	15
AUTUMNAL LATE GIANT CAULIFLOWER. Very large headed and extremely productive.....	25	LAXTON'S SUPERLATIVE PEA. Messrs. Carter, the English seedsmen, speak of this new pea as follows:—"The largest and finest podded pea yet raised; indispensable as an exhibition pea; pods have been grown 7 inches in length and are much larger than the parent pea, Laxton's Supreme, which has taken the first prize for several years." Second early, color and flavor excellent.....	20
ITALIAN EARLY GIANT CAULIFLOWER. (Autumnal.) Extra fine, large, white headed and early. This is the autumnal variety which is so highly productive in northern climates.....	25	OMEGA PEA. This is the "Ne Plus Ultra" crossed with Veitch's Perfection, and it has all the valuable characteristics of the former, combined with the dwarf branching habit of the latter. Remarkably prolific, pods fine and closely filled, flavor and color unsurpassed.....	20
TAILBY'S HYBRID CUCUMBER. This new cucumber is a perfectly successful cross between the White Spine and a variety of the large English sorts. As prolific as the White Spine, it grows to a large size, and is well worthy the attention of amateurs and the market gardener.....	25	POPULAR PEA. An improved Champion of England, very prolific and fine flavored.....	15
RUSSIAN NETTED CUCUMBER. A native of the Ukraine country and very prolific: surpasses all others in hardiness; middle size, flesh white, and the skin is covered with a pretty brown network which imparts to the fruit a peculiar as well as a handsome appearance.....	15	SUTTON'S EMERALD GEM PEA. This new <i>first early</i> pea is quite distinct from all others, and is undoubtedly one of the finest varieties in cultivation. The peas retain their green color when cooked and are of a delicious marrow-like flavor, much superior to most early sorts.....	15
CRANES' EARLY WYMAN CABBAGE. Market gardeners will find this very solid strain of the Wyman Cabbage an improvement in making harder heads than the common sort.....	25	WILLIAM 1ST PEA. This is another of the new English Peas which Messrs. Carter claim to be "The finest Early Pea known, combining flavor, earliness and productiveness, with appearance." It has long, handsome, well filled, greenish pods.....	20
BONNET GOURD, DISH CLOTH GOURD OR LUFFA. The peculiar lining of the fruit, so tough, elastic and enduring, has given it its name. The vine is very ornamental, having dark green foliage with silvery shade, and large yellow blossoms in clusters. It requires a frame or support. The seeds should be started in hot bed.....	20	TREE PUMPKIN OR ZAPPALITO FROM BRAZIL. I know nothing from personal trial of this new vegetable sent out by a prominent French seed firm.....	15
CHRISTIANA MELON. (Pure.) I offer this season a pure stock of this remarkably early and very choice melon.....	15	"NIGGER PUMPKIN." This is a true strain of the old fashioned black warted shelled pumpkin of old times...	10
HARDY RIDGE MELON. This melon is the one most common in the markets of London and Paris. In shape, it resembles a cheese pumpkin and grows very nearly as large. It is the thickest fleshed of all melons, very hardy and remarkably prolific.....	25	ROBERT TOMATO. This was sent me as a variety earlier than Canada Victor. It may be so in some localities, but has not proved so on my grounds.....	15
IMPROVED CANTALOUPE MELON. A very early, thin fleshed, large round Cantaloupe. Worthy a trial, as it is very prolific and yields more profit than any other early market sort.....	15	PARAGON TOMATO. A large round solid tomato, that has given me much satisfaction. A first rate sort, to grow either for family use or market.....	15
JACKSON OR STRAWBERRY MELON. A great favorite in the Middle and Southern States; very delicious, seeds white, delicately tipped with red at their extremities.....	15	NEW GERMAN WATERMELON. This is by far, the earliest of all varieties of Watermelon, ripening about a fortnight earlier than Mountain Sweet. It is about the size of a two quart measure, but is so exceedingly productive that the same weight of crop can be grown on the same area, as of the larger sorts. Quality medium.....	15
DEGRACE PEA. This new Dwarf German Pea is the earliest pea yet introduced, being a week earlier than Carters' First Crop. More dwarf than TomThumb.	20		

The following varieties still claim a place in the list of Rare, Novel or particularly desirable.

	Price per P'k'ge		Price per P'k'ge
BLACK HAWK POLE BEAN. Several persons residing in different sections of the West have sent me this bean with the statement that it was the earliest pole bean they had ever raised. I find it, with the exception of a sort I tested this past season, to be earlier than any variety I have thus far raised....	15	MAMMOTH SWEET CORN. My Mammoth has taken the first prize at two of the Annual Exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the ears exhibited weighing, as gathered from the stalk, between two and three pounds each. This is a very sweet corn for family use.....	15
YARD LONG BEAN. A curious bean of very dark and glossy foliage. The pods grow two feet and upwards in length.....	15	GENERAL GRANT CORN. This is the sweetest of all the late varieties I am acquainted with. The ears are very large and the kernels shrink wonderfully when dry.....	15
BERBERRY SEED. For details, see page 16.....	15	ROLLISSON'S TELEGRAPH CUCUMBER. One of the longest of the forcing varieties.....	25
EGYPTIAN BEET. This new beet is probably the earliest kind yet known; is dark in flesh. It is highly esteemed by our best gardeners for a first early. A week earlier than Bassano. 30 cents per oz.....	10	NORBITON GIANT CUCUMBER. This is one of the frame varieties, sent out by the English seedsman as "The finest, longest and most prolific cucumber cultivated".....	25
BASTIAN'S EARLY BROOD TURNIP BEET. A new Philadelphia Beet, which is earlier than Bassano with a beautiful blood-red color when boiled. Very handsome in shape. Market gardeners had better try this..... 20 cts. per oz.	10	SNAKE CUCUMBER. A very long variety, (I have raised them six feet in length,) growing coiled up, having much the appearance of a large snake. Fine specimens will sometimes bring \$5.00 each as curiosities.....	25
SANDRINGHAM SPROUTING CABBAGE. The English seedsmen introduce this new variety as forming an abundance of close growing miniature cabbages up the stem, as in the Brussels Sprouts. Of delicious flavor, and a valuable new vegetable	15	IMPROVED LONG GREEN PRICKLY CUCUMBER. This is the largest of the Long Green varieties; very long and very handsome.....	10
CARTER'S LITTLE PIXIE SAVOY. This closely resembles the Little Pixie in earliness and size, while it has the rich, marrow-like flavor of the Savoy.....	10	EARLY WHITE JAPAN CUCUMBER. This new Cucumber resembles White Spine, but is of a richer creamy white. It is exceedingly productive, grows to a good size, and is an earlier variety than White Spine.....	10
WHEELER'S COCOANUT CABBAGE. This is conical in shape and one of the best of the English early market varieties. In this country it makes hard, solid heads.....	10	DANDELION, NEW LARGE LEAVED.....	15
MARBLEHEAD MAMMOTH CABBAGE. For a description please see fifth page.....	25	VERY EARLY DWARF EGG PLANT. A new French variety of Long Purple. Earliness in the egg plant family is exceedingly desirable, and in this new sort we have an acquisition....	15
EARLY WYMAN CABBAGE. This new cabbage has had the monopoly of the Boston Market for several years, all the seed being in the hands of one person. It is the largest of all the early conical sorts, larger even than Early Wakefield or Early Oxheart, and is highly popular with market gardeners.....	25	STRIPED GUADALOUPE EGG PLANT. Long in shape and elegantly striped, sometimes of an elegant sulphur yellow....	15
SCRYMGER'S GIANT BRUSSELS SPROUT. This new English variety is recommended as a fine, dwarf-growing, close-headed and compact.....	10	SCARLET CHINA EGG PLANT. Highly ornamental.....	15
CARTER'S DWARF MAMMOTH CAULIFLOWER. A new prize English sort, very large and quite early.....	25	ORNAMENTAL GOURDS. The packages contain seeds of Apple, Orange, Pear, Quince, Bottle, Egg, and other varieties. Peculiar, attractive and ornamental.....	10
CAULIFLOWER, DWARF EARLY LA MAITRE. (New.) A new French variety sent out by Vilmorin as a very fine large heading sort.....	25	SUGAR TROUGH GOURDS. These grow to the capacity of several gallons, and will last years as sap vessels, or for holding liquids.....	15
LENORMAND'S SHORT-STEMMED MAMMOTH CAULIFLOWER. A very fine large variety, considered by the French gardeners one of the very best for general cultivation.....	25	ORNAMENTAL KALES. These for their great variety in color of foliage and the elegant structure of the leaves, with the beautiful symmetry of the plants, are elegant ornaments scattered in the flower garden among shrubbery.....	15
EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT CAULIFLOWER. (Seed specially selected.) Very early, hardy, dwarf and compact; larger than Walcheren. The best for forcing and for general purposes as an early variety. Its compact habits admit of a large number being raised on a given area.....	50	KINGHOLM COS LETTUCE. The finest form of the Paris Cos type; it stands the summer heat after the other varieties have run to seed, and heads in without tying.....	10
BOSTON MARKET CELERY. This is the short, bushy, compact, solid celery, for which Boston Market is so famous.....	10	TRUE BOSTON CURLED LETTUCE. Good, (but not of the best in quality,) and the most elegant of all the Lettuce family in its habit of growth. It has the form of a rosette. Very popular.	10
CHUFAS OR GROUND NUTS. These very closely resemble in sweetness and richness of flavor a cocoa nut. Very prolific, a single one yielding over two hundred.....	15	PERPIGNAN LETTUCE. A remarkably reliable Lettuce for heading in summer—some of my heads measured seven inches across and were quite compact.....	10
GOLDEN SWEET CORN. I grew this peculiar corn some years ago; lost the seed by accident, and have now re-found it. It is early, ears of good size. It is perfectly unique and differs in appearance and flavor from every other variety, having the peculiarity of combining the richest flavor of the field corn with the best qualities of the sugar corn. Sweet, tender and delicious; preferred by many to every other kind.....	10	SHAW'S GOLDEN SUPERB MELON. This is indeed a superb melon, not in size, for it is small, too small in most localities for a market sort, but for family use, where quality is the great desideratum, it much excels the green citron and cannot be surpassed. It is very prolific.....	15
PRATT'S EARLY CORN. This is the earliest corn of marketable size. It is an acquisition for marketmen as a first early to come in before Crosby's, Moore's or Narragansett. The ears are of a fair market size, well filled.....	15	CASABA MUSKMELON. This new melon is shaped like Large Musk, is green fleshed, very sweet, melting and delicious. It grows to weigh 15 lbs. A capital melon, succeeding finely in all localities.....	10
MAMMOTH FIELD CORN. A white field corn claimed to be the largest kind raised in the Western States. From twenty to forty rowed. Ears, when dry, weigh a pound and a half....	10	SILL'S HYBRID MUSKMELON. This has all the earliness and sweetness of the White Japan, but is more spicy and delicious. Very vigorous and productive. The flesh is of Salmon color. No garden should be without it.....	15
MEXICAN SWEET CORN. I send this out, after a thorough trial of several years and a rigid comparison with all standard sorts, as one of the sweetest and tenderest of all varieties of sweet or sugar corn.....	15	WARD'S NECTAR MUSKMELON. Editors of "Hearth and Home" state, "both this year and last, Ward's Nectar, in point of sweetness and flavor, was the best of the several varieties tested.".....	10
MOORE'S EARLY CONCORD SWEET CORN. This is a new early corn from twelve to sixteen rows, said to be earlier than Crosby's. The vegetable committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society thought so highly of it they awarded it a silver medal. In packages containing seed sufficient for fifty hills	10	PHINNEY'S WATERMELON. This is one of the varieties I have introduced. Red-fleshed, early and excellent. Those who could not succeed with other kinds of watermelons have succeeded well with this. It stands transportation remarkably well	10
		SCULPTURED SEEDED CREAM FLESHED WATERMELON. A new melon from Japan. The flesh, which is very sweet, is of a delicate cream color. The seed are singularly sculptured with marks resembling oriental characters.....	10

	Price per P'k'ge		Price per P'k'ge
JOE JOHNSTON WATERMELON. The " <i>Southern Planter</i> " describes this as a large round melon, having a dark green, striped thin rind, and of the finest flavor. It feels confident that it will be the melon of the South and sees no reason why it should not be adapted to other localities. Rather late for latitude of Massachusetts.....	10	LAXTON'S SUPREME. (New.) One of the green-marrow class of peas, of excellent quality, with long and well-filled pods. In England it bears nine and ten peas in a pod. It was awarded a first class certificate at the great exhibition of peas by the Royal Horticultural Society.....	10
GIPSEY MELON. (New.) A remarkably large watermelon, growing half as large again as Mountain Sweet. Very productive, and of excellent quality. A favorite melon in New Jersey for the northern market.....	10	CARTER'S EXTRA EARLY PREMIUM GEM PEA. A new, early, dwarf, wrinkled pea, sent out this season by Messrs. Carter & Co., seedsmen of London, England, as an improvement on Little Gem, being more robust in growth, bearing larger pods and an earlier variety.....	15
MARZAJOLE ONION. A beautiful, silvery, white skinned variety, quite early and a capital keeper..... Per oz. 50 cts	15	MICHIGAN MAMMOTH PUMPKIN. This crops abundantly for so large a variety and grows as large round as a barrel, weighing with me, from thirty to forty-five pounds. On rich land I should think the yield would be from twelve to twenty tons to the acre. It is a soft shelled variety, excellent for stock.....	15
GIANT ROCCA ONION. This is a Mammoth Onion sent out by one of the English seed firms. To get the fullest development of size it should be grown for sets the first season, then stored to be planted for a second season's growth.....	15	CALIFORNIA RADISH. This new white Radish is of the Chinese Winter Type, growing 8 to 12 inches long and about 2½ inches in diameter. It was first discovered growing in the gardens of the Chinese in California. It is quite an acquisition to our varieties of winter radish.....	10
NEW QUEEN ONION. I find that this new onion is decidedly the earliest of all varieties. It does not grow to a very large size, but sufficiently large to bunch while green, and with extra liberal manuring I doubt not it will make a good sized onion when dry. I think by planting the seed of this, market gardeners will get as early an onion as by planting the sets.....	15	MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER. Valuable for poultry or vegetable oil, while the leaves are capital fodder for cows and the stalks will pay for feed in locations where that is scarce....	10
WHITE GLOBE ONION. This, when well grown and well cured, is the handsomest of all onions, and will bring over double the price of any other sort in the New York market. It requires a long season in the North, and to keep the color pure white should be pulled as soon as it begins to dry down and be cured in the shade, say in a barn where there is a good draught of air.....	15	COMMON SUNFLOWER.	6
MAMMOTH TRIPOLI ONION. One of the largest of the foreign varieties, which excel our standard sorts both in mildness of flavor and in their great size.....	15	MARBLEHEAD SQUASH. (See eng. and description, page 1.)	15
NASBEY'S MAMMOTH ONION. One of the Messrs. Carter's new Italian Onions, excelling in size and mildness of flavor....	15	MAMMOTH YELLOW CHILI SQUASH. I have seen one of these squashes weighing 260 pounds. They are not only enormously large in size, but quite well proportioned, being usually rather flat in shape, and oftentimes of a rich orange color, finely netted like a melon, presenting a fine appearance.....	15
DWARF BRITTANY PEA. A new French Dwarf, sugar and string pea. Vines about eighteen inches high; pods very large; early.....	15	COCOANUT SQUASH. A half-running variety; very fine grained and remarkably solid and heavy, with a flavor suggesting a fine Canada Crookneck, while the quality is much superior. A nice little squash for the table. Of small size, but very productive and ornamental. As many as a dozen have matured on a single vine.....	10
BLUE PETER PEA. A new Dwarf English Pea, as early and as dwarf as Tom Thumb. Pods larger than Tom Thumb, and Peas larger and richer flavored.....	15	ARLINGTON TOMATO. This is a late variety. It grows to a large size, is quite solid and almost uniformly smooth in shape	10
DEXTER PEA. This new American Pea is sent out by a gentleman who is probably the largest grower of seed peas in America, as a new first-early, worthy of trial by marketmen...	10	WHITE APPLE TOMATO. A cluster variety, just below Cook's Favorite in size, of a sweet, fruit-like flavor, and highly ornamental for the table.....	10
LAXTON'S ALPHA PEA. (New.) This new pea is ranked as A 1 in England, for both its extreme earliness, its dwarf habit and its superior quality.....	10	CANADA VICTOR TOMATO. (See engraving and description, page 7.).....	15
		VEGETABLE CATERPILLARS —three varieties, large bodied, striped and hairy. These are curious seed vessels of low growing plants, which strongly suggest the animal caterpillar. Used to decorate side dishes.....	10
		VEGETABLE SNAILS. Singular seed vessels of a low growing plants, which have striking resemblance to the shell bearing snails of the garden.....	10



THE HANSON LETTUCE.



The above cut represents a sectional view, showing the inside of this truly superior Lettuce, the heads of which grow to a remarkable size, and are deliciously

sweet, tender and crisp, even to the outer leaves. The heads are very large. A single one is frequently large enough for an ordinary sized family; the color is of the most beautiful green without, and white within, and is free from any bitter or unpleasant taste found in some varieties. The heads weigh from 2½ to 3 lbs., and measure to outer leaves 18 inches in diameter. This variety is not recommended for forcing, but for outdoor cultivation it cannot be excelled, if grown in well-manured and cultivated ground. Per package, 15 cts.

From Thomas Meehan, Esq., Editor of *Gardener's Monthly*:
"On the table are three heads of this variety, which some visitors take to be cabbage. It has much of the character of the old curled Indian, but is earlier and with larger heads. We can confidently recommend it."

From L. A. Godey, Esq., Editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*:
"That Hanson Lettuce is superb, the finest salad I have ever tasted; one head will suffice for a pretty large family."

From A. W. Harrison, Esq., Sec. of Penna. Horticultural Society:
"The Hanson Lettuce heads better in the open ground than any I ever grew; it is very large, tender and sweet, the outer green leaves free from bitterness, and in every respect an admirable variety."

 All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. 

ASPARAGUS.

Sow the seed in the seed bed late in the fall or in the early spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills one foot apart, covering the seed about one inch deep. Thin the plants to three inches in the row. The roots may be removed to the permanent bed when one or two years old. In preparing the ground no pains should be spared, as a well established and carefully cultivated Asparagus bed will continue in good condition for twenty-five years or more. Select deep, rich, mellow soil, and trench the ground two feet deep, using a liberal quantity of well decomposed manure, with a small admixture of common salt. Set the roots so that the crowns will be three or four inches below the surface of the ground. Apply a dressing of manure in autumn (rotten kelp is excellent), digging the same into the ground in the spring, taking care not to injure the roots. The bed will produce shoots fit for cutting the second or third year after transplanting. An occasional application of salt will be found beneficial.

Conover's Colossal. The largest variety grown..... 20 6

BEANS.**Dwarf, Snap or Bush.**

Select light, warm soil, and plant when danger from frost is past in the spring, in drills two to two and a half feet apart, dropping the beans about two inches apart in the drill, and cover one inch deep. Keep the ground clean and loose by frequent hoeing, but do not draw the earth around the plants. Avoid working among the vines when they are wet, as it will tend to make them rust.

	Price by Exp's.	Price by Mail.	Price per P'k'ge
White Bean Pea. True. (New.).....	50	65	15
Yellow Eye. One of the best varieties for baking. Remarkably vigorous, healthy and prolific.....	20	35	6
Dwarf German Wax. Long variety. (New.) Most excellent. More productive than the Round variety.....	50	65	10
Concord Bush. (New.) A fine, early, bush variety.....	50	65	10
Early Fejee. Very early, hardy and prolific; will bear several pickings.....	35	50	10
Early Rachel. A long, straight-podded, early kind; grown for the New York market.....	30	45	10
Early Russian. These beans resemble miniature sparrow eggs. An early, productive sort.....	30	45	10
Dwarf Wax. Pods mostly yellow. Early; for a snap bean, superior.....	40	55	10
York Dwarf Wax. This is remarkably free from all admixture; producing uniformly yellowish-white pods.....			10
Dwarf German Wax. Round. A great acquisition; white pods, very early, first rate; beans pure white.....	50	65	10
Early Yellow Six Weeks. Very early and productive; a standard sort.....	30	45	10
Early Mohawk. Very hardy, early and productive.....	35	50	10
Early China, or "Red Eye." An old, popular, early variety.....	30	45	10
Early Valentine. Pod long, round and tender; excellent, standard early bean in Middle States.....	35	50	10
Dun Cranberry. One of the very best for stringing; yield first rate; early, good either as a green or dry shell bean.....	40	55	10
Refugee, or Thousand to One. A very prolific bush sort.....	30	45	10
Intermediate Horticultural. A half bush variety, very prolific; an excellent substitute for the pole Horticultural; a superior sort for market gardeners.....	40	55	10
Navy or Pea Bean. A small, almost round variety, very productive. A standard sort for field culture.....	20	35	10
White Medium. White bush variety, largely used by government.....	20	35	6
White Marrow. A standard sort for field cultivation; early.....	20	35	6

Pole, or Running Varieties.

Set the poles three by four feet apart, and plant six to eight beans, with the eyes downward, around each pole, thinning to four healthy plants when they are up. They require the same soil and treatment as the dwarf varieties with the exception that they crave stronger soil, and do best in a sheltered location.

Australian Runner. (New.) Fine. Very early. Pods of an extraordinary length.....	package only		
Rhode Island Butter. I esteem this bean as one of the very best raised in the North, to eat green-shelled.....	45	60	10
Mottled Cranberry. Long podded, very productive; a very popular bean for garden cultivation.....	45	60	10
Black Hawk Pole. A remarkably early pole bean. (See page 13.).....	package only		15
London Horticultural, or Wren's Egg. Productive, pods elegantly striped—excellent string or shell.....	40	55	10
Early Lima or Sieva; called also Frost Bean. This is two weeks earlier than the Large Lima.....	60	75	10
Large Lima. As a shell bean surpasses all in quality; too late for the extreme North.....	60	75	10
Indian Chief or Black Algerian. Always in order for stringing; pods almost transparent, of a yellowish-white.....	60	75	10
Boston Market Pole Cranberry. The Boston marketmen cultivate this as the most prolific Pole Cranberry Bean for market.....	60	75	15
Giant Wax. Always a snap bean; a variety that is never stringy at any stage of growth. Pods of a yellowish-white color, very long and remarkably tender. An acquisition.....	90	1 05	10
Yard Long. (See page 13.).....	package only		15
Concord Bean. This new pole bean is the most elegant of all beans. It takes exceedingly well to the poles, is healthy and very prolific; excellent either as string or shell, resembling the Horticultural to which it is related, though it takes better to the poles than that variety, and is considerably earlier.....	45	60	10
White Dutch Runners. An old standard. Beans of the largest size; with many popular either for green shelling or baking.....	40	55	10
Caseknife. A white pole bean of great richness either as green shelled or when baked.....	40	55	10
White Pole Cranberry. A capital late variety, particularly as a string bean.....	package only		10
Purple Podded Edible Pod. (New). Very fine; pods of mammoth size.....	package only		15
Painted Lady. Either for ornament or use.....	package only		15
Marblehead Champion. (New.) To be used as a string bean.....	package only		15

ENGLISH BEANS. Broad Windsor. Large and excellent..... 35 50 10

These thrive best in rich, moist soil and cool situation. Plant in early spring, two or three weeks earlier than the common beans, in rows two feet apart and six inches apart in the row, covering two inches deep. Pinch off the tops of the plants when the young pods first appear.

BEET.

Select a deep, rich, sandy loam, and manure with well decomposed compost. Sow in drills fourteen to sixteen inches apart, and cover one inch deep. When the young plants appear, thin to four or five inches apart. For early use, sow as soon as ground can be worked in the spring; for autumn use, about the middle of May, and for winter use, from the tenth to the twentieth of June, according to variety; the LONG varieties requiring more time to mature than the ROUND, EARLY kinds. When young, the plants make excellent "greens". To preserve during winter, cover with earth to keep from wilting. When cooking, boil new beets one hour, and old ones two hours or more. The Mangold Wurtzels are grown principally for stock, and as they grow larger require more room. They should be sown in drills two and a half feet apart, and the plants be thinned to twelve or fifteen inches in the row. One ounce of seed will sow about one hundred feet of row.

		per oz	
Early Bassano. One of the earliest.....	15		6
Dewey's Early Blood Turnip. Very symmetrical; free from fibrous roots; dark red. This took the first premium at the Massachusetts State Fair, 1867, 1868, 1869.....	15		6
Simon's Early Turnip. (New). This is a very early variety, size of Blood Turnip, somewhat flat in shape, growing very smooth, and of excellent quality. It is about as early as Early Bassano, but of a deeper red.....	15		6
Early Extra Flat. Short topped, very early; popular with market gardeners.....	15		6
Egyptian. (New. See page 13.) Earlier than Bassano. Tops remarkably small. Excellent for market purposes. I heartily recommend this valuable variety to the attention of market gardeners, who seek to combine earliness, size and symmetry.....	30		10
Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Has the earliness of the Bassano, but is of a much darker color when young. (See page 13.).....	20		10
Bastian's Half Long Blood. A new Philadelphia sort of a fine dark color; a good grower.....	20		10
Early Blood Turnip. A standard sort; good for summer or winter.....	12		6

☞ All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. ☞

BEET.

	Price per ounce	Price per P'k'ge
Hatch's Early Turnip. Somewhat flat in shape; quite a favorite with some of the market gardeners around Boston.....	15	6
Dell's Ornamental Dwarf. This has leaves of a peculiarly deep, rich red color, and is cultivated in Europe as an ornamental in the flower garden; grows partly above ground..... package only.....	10	10
Yellow Turnip. A very early sort, about as early as Bassano; of a beautiful golden yellow color.....	20	6
Long Smooth Dark Blood. Excellent for winter use; smooth skinned; flesh dark red.....	12	6
Henderson's Pine Apple. (New). Excellent for family use.....	15	6
Improved American Sugar. A long white variety of Mangold Wurtzel, for stock.....	15	6
Vilmorin's Improved French White Sugar. This is the variety cultivated by the French for the manufacture of sugar.....	15	6
Carter's Orange Globe Mangold Wurtzel. The best variety of Yellow Globe.....	12	6
Carter's Mammoth Mangold Wurtzel. Said to excel in size.....	12	6
Yellow Ovoid Mangold Wurtzel. The Ovoid Mangolds grow more symmetrical and freer of rootlets than the long sorts. They are heavier, bulk for bulk.....	12	6
Red Giant Ovoid Mangold Wurtzel. Very large, oval shape; pulls up very free from dirt.....	10	6
Norbiton Giant Mangold Wurtzel. A new English variety which tends less to a hollow neck than the old Long Red kind.....	10	6
Red Globe Mangold Wurtzel. } The Globe Mangolds succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil. All the varieties of Mangolds are excellent food for cows, to increase the flow of milk. Farmers should begin to feed them towards the close of winter and in the spring.....	10	6
White Sugar. }		
Yellow Globe Mangold Wurtzel. }	10	6

BERBERRY.

One of the best shrubs for hedges. Perfectly hardy. Never winter-kills and grows on any soil; makes a thick, close, impenetrable hedge that will turn cattle, and promises to become the hedge plant of North America. The berries make excellent preserves. As the seeds of the Berberry do best when planted as soon as taken from the fruit, and are apt to fail if kept awhile, I will receive orders for the seed and file them to be filled in the fall, as soon as the fruit is matured, when I will send the seed with a page of full directions for making a hedge, and will enclose a specimen of the fruit with each lot of seed ordered, together with directions for preserving it.

BORAGE.

This is a profuse flowering plant, which is grown principally for bees, or as ornament in the flower garden. Sow in early spring in rich soil, and thin plants to one foot apart. It readily bears transplanting, and when thus treated produces more flowers in proportion to its foliage.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A class of plants allied to the Cabbage family, producing great numbers of small heads or sprouts on the main stem of the plant, which are used in the manner of Cabbages. Plant in rich soil in hills two feet apart each way, and thin to one plant to the hill.

Scrymger's Giant Dwarf. (New.) In habit close headed and compact..... package only.....	10
Dwarf Improved.	20
Dalmeny Sprouts. A hybrid between Drumhead Savoy and Brussels Sprouts.....	25

BROCCOLI.

The Broccoli are closely allied to the Cauliflower family, so nearly so that the Walcheren variety is sometimes classed with Caulifer. They require similar cultivation and treatment to Cauliflower.

Walcheren White. One of the very best varieties..... package only.....	75	10
Large White Early French. A standard French variety.....	50	10
Knight's Protecting Dwarf. very hardy; heads very large for the plants.....	50	10
Purple Cape. Late, large, compact.....	50	10
Early Purple. Early, excellent; color deep purple.....	50	10
Elletson's Mammoth. A large English variety.....	40	10
	50	10

CABBAGE.

Cabbage will thrive on any good corn land, though the stronger the soil the better they will develop. New land is preferable. Plough deep and manure very liberally. The early sorts bear planting from eighteen inches to two feet apart in the rows, with the rows from two to two and a half feet apart. The large varieties to be from two to four feet apart in the rows, with the rows from two and a half to four feet apart, the distance varying with the size. The crop should receive as many as three hoeings and three cultivatings. Cabbage will not usually follow cabbage or turnips successfully in field culture, unless three or four years have intervened between the crops. For late fall marketing, plant drumhead sorts from June 10th to 20th. For full and minute information in every department of Cabbage culture, see my treatise on "Cabbages, and How to grow them."

Earliest Varieties.



Crane's Early. (New.) (For des. see page 12.)		package only	25
Early Nonpareil. A choice very early sort.		20	6
Carter's Little Pixie Savoy. (New. See page 13.) This variety closely resembles in earliness and size the Little Pixie.		25	10
Wheeler's Cocoanut Cabbage. (New. See page 13.) A new sort, conical in shape; one of the best of the English early market varieties.		50	10
Early York.	One of the earliest; an old standard sort.	20	6
Large York.	An improvement in size on Early York; a little later.	20	6
Early Jersey Wakefield. (True.)	Resembles Oxheart. A standard early cabbage in Boston and New York markets.	75	10
Little Pixie.	A small, very tender and sweet cabbage, of the pointed heading family. It is earlier than Early York and heads hard, and from its small size a great number can be matured on a small area of land.	40	10
Sugar Loaf.	A popular early variety.	25	6
Early Oxheart.	An excellent early sort.	25	6
Early Wyman.	This new cabbage was originated by Captain Wyman, of Cambridge, Mass. It is allied to the early Wakefield, is about as early but grows to double the size; very popular as an early market sort. (See page 6.)	1 00	25
Cannon Ball.	The hardest heading of all early sorts.	50	15
Early Ulm Savoy.	One of the earliest; unsurpassed in quality; capital for family use.	40	10

Second Early.

Fottler's Early Drumhead. The earliest hard heading drumhead. This has given great satisfaction in every section of the United States. (See page 5.).....	70	15
Early Winnigstadt. Heads large, cone-shaped and solid; one of the very best for all soils.....	35	10
Large French Oxheart. Popular as an early cabbage.....	30	6
Schweinfurt Quintal. The earliest of all large drumheads; grows from a foot to eighteen inches in diameter; does not head very hard, but is remarkably tender. The heads are very handsome, and almost as rich as the Savoy class.....	50	10
Early Dark Red Erfurt. (New.) Early, head round and very solid.....	50	10

Late Kinds.

Late kinds.		
Dax Drumhead. (New.) A very large late round heading variety.....	40	10
Improved American Savoy, Extra Curled. Very reliable for heading; more finely curled than Improved American Savoy, which renders it very desirable for market gardeners and for family use.....	50	10
St. Dennis Cabbage. A large late drumhead, makes a very solid head. Popular in Canada.....	35	10
Green Glazed. A standard variety in the South.....	35	10
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. (See page 5) The largest cabbage in the world.....	75	25
Sandringham Sprouting. (New.) (See page 13.).....	package only	15

 All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. 

CABBAGE.

	Price by Exp's.	Price by Mail.	Price per P'k'ge
Bergen Drumhead. A standard in New York market.		per oz 35	10
Stone Mason Drumhead. (See page 5). The great market cabbage in Boston market.		50	10
Robinson's Champion Prize Oxheart. A new English mammoth variety.		25	6
New Feathered Stemmed Savoy. A true hybrid resembling Brussels Sprouts, but of a richer and more delicate flavor. To be grown like Brussels Sprouts.		package only	10
Premium Flat Dutch. Large and excellent for winter; very extensively grown		40	10
Improved American Savoy. An improvement on the old Green Globe Savoy; very reliable for heading. Very sweet and tender—much esteemed for family use. An excellent sort for market gardeners		50	10
Drumhead Savoy. A cross between Savoy and Drumhead—very large.		35	10
Red Dutch. The old variety for pickling.		30	6
Red Drumhead. Larger than Red Dutch and more profitable; heads round; very reliable for heading, very hard under high cultivation.		30	6
Chappel's Dark Red. A new English variety for pickling.		40	10
Savoy, for Greens. (New.) Unsurpassed in quality for greens.		15	6

CARROT.

Carrots thrive best in rather a light loam. The ground should be well manured with fine, well rotted or composted manure, six or eight cords to the acre, and be thoroughly worked quite deep, by two ploughings made at right angles with each other. Also cultivate and drag if there are any lumps, and then rake level, burying all remaining lumps and stones. Plant in rows fourteen inches apart, and thin plants to five or six inches in the rows. Plant from the middle of April to middle of May, to ensure crop; though good success is often met with if planted as late as 10th of June. But the dry spell at that season is apt either to prevent the germination of the seed, or to burn the plants as soon as they appear above ground. Keep very clean of weeds.

Early Very Short Scarlet. The earliest and smallest of all varieties; of special value for forcing.	20	6
Early Scarlet Horn. The early short variety for forcing; excellent for the table; color very deep orange.	20	6
Carter's Improved Early Horn. A distinct variety combining the form of the Early Scarlet Horn with the size of the Early Horn.	20	6
Short Horn. The standard early variety; sweeter than Long Orange and more solid. Good to color butter.	20	6
Improved Long Orange. Of a darker, richer color than Long Orange.	20	6
Long Orange. The standard field carrot; good for stock.	15	6
Large Altringham. Bright orange; grows a little above ground.	15	6
Large White Belgian. Largest of all, white and most productive; good for horses; entire crop can be pulled by hand.	15	6
Yellow Belgian. Grows partly out of ground. A capital sort for late keeping.	15	6

CAULIFLOWER.

Pursue the same course as with Cabbage, manuring rather heavier and hoeing oftener. Cauliflowers covet the cool, moist weather of the fall months to perfect themselves.

Autumnal Late Giant. (New.) (For description see page 12.)	package only	25
Italian Early Giant. (Autumnal.) (New.) (For description see page 12.)	package only	25
Carter's Dwarf Mammoth. (See page 13.) A premium English variety; very early, with head remarkably large for so dwarf a variety.	package only	25
Dwarf Early La Maitre. A new French sort, making fine large heads. (See page 13.)	2 00	25
Improved Early Paris. A choice American grown variety, extensively planted by the market gardeners around Boston. Seed crop failed this year.	package only.	15
Early Paris. A standard early variety.	1 60	15
Early Erfurt. A choice German variety	1 50	15
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Extra choice. Specially selected. (See page 13.)	4 60	50
Fitch's Early London. The best strain of this standard English sort.	1 25	15
Early Dutch. A very early kind.	1 00	15
Nonpareil. One of the earliest varieties, resembles Improved Early Paris.	1 00	25
Lenormand's Short-Stemmed Mammoth. Dwarf, large and fine. The largest variety in cultivation, and one of the most reliable. (See page 13.)	1 75	25
Large White French. A very fine, large white cauliflower.	1 00	15
Stadtholder. Fine; large size; late.	1 60	15

CELERY.

Plant seed in hot bed or very early in open ground. Transplant four inches apart, when three inches high, in rich soil finely pulverized; water and protect until well rooted, then transplant into rows five or six feet apart either on surface or in well manured trenches a foot in depth, half filled with well rotted manure. Set the plants from eight to twelve inches apart. To blanch draw earth around the plants from time to time, taking care not to cover the tops of the center shoots.

Sandringham Dwarf White. Most dwarf of all; very solid; white.	50	10
White Solid. A standard sort.	25	6
Boston Market. Short, compact and solid—very popular; almost the only variety sold in the Boston market. (See page 13.)	50	10
Turnip Rooted. The root of this is eaten.	25	6
Carter's Crimson. Dwarf, solid and crisp; a first class variety.	30	10
Turner's Incomparable Dwarf White Solid. Popular in England, and extensively grown by the New York market men. In dwarf habit next to Sandringham.	25	6

CHICKORY.

Pursue the same manner of cultivation as for Carrot. If to be used as a salad, blanch the leaves by covering so as to exclude the light. If raised for its root, dig at about the same time as Carrots, wash the roots and then slice them, either way, and dry thoroughly by artificial heat.

Large Coffee Rooted. Used as a substitute for coffee.	20	6
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COLLARDS or COLEWORTS. True Southern.



A class of plants closely allied to the Cabbage family, which are somewhat extensively used in the South, when small, as greens. Sow in early spring in drills one foot apart, covering the seed half an inch. The young plants are ready for use as soon as they have attained sufficient size, but if it is desired to keep them in good condition, thin the plants to six or eight inches apart, and pull off the larger leaves before using. The seed of any of the larger varieties of Cabbage will grow Collards.

CORN.

Corn revels in a warm and rich soil. Do not plant before the ground has become warm—nothing is gained by it. Drill cultivation is more profitable than hill cultivation. The smaller varieties may be planted with the drills two and a half feet apart, and the stalks thinned to ten inches apart; the larger sorts should have the drills four feet apart, and the stalks a foot apart in the rows, and the largest varieties eighteen inches apart. Use some rich manure in the drills. Frequently stir the earth about the roots by hoe or cultivator, but do not draw it up around the stalks.

Sweet Varieties for Family use and Marketing in a green state.

Gen. Grant. An acquisition because of its extreme sweetness, although a late variety. (See page 13.)	1 60	1 15	15
Forty Days. Earlier than our standard early corn, and will be found desirable as an extremely early sort in Northern latitudes for a flint variety.	package only		10
Pratt's Early. Here we have a capital sort for marketmen who are looking about for the earliest sort, growing to a fair market size. An acquisition. (See page 13.)	package only		15

 All seed sent by mail at my expense ; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. 

CORN.

	Price by Exp's.	Price by Mail.	Price per P'k'ge
Early Dwarf Sugar. Grows about three feet high; ears quite small.	50	60	10
Early Minnesota Sweet. One of the very earliest sorts of sweet corn, with ears of suitable size for market purposes.	35	45	10
Briggs' Early Sweet. This is larger than Early Minnesota, but a little later.	40	50	10
Early Narragansett. One of the earliest; kernels very large; ears large in diameter, and of medium length; popular around New York.	30	40	10
Bates's Early Extra Sweet. A variety good for market or for table use; one of the earliest. An improvement on Darling's Early.	40	50	10
Darling's Early. An old standard. We have better sorts now.	30	40	10
Moore's Early Concord Sweet. A new early corn, from 12 to 16 rows. Remarkably handsome; quite popular.	50	60	10
Crosby's New Early Sweet. First rate every way, either for market or family use.	50	60	10
Mexican Sweet. (See page 13.) The sweetest and tenderest for table use of all varieties I am acquainted with.	60	70	15
Golden Sweet. After having lost my seed stock of this magnificent variety, I have secured a new stock and can this season supply my customers by the package. (See page 13.)	50	60	10
Stowell's Evergreen Sweet. Excellent; keeps green till cold weather; ears large; a standard late variety.	35	45	10
Marblehead Mammoth Sweet. The largest variety grown. (See page 13.) package only			15
Sweet Fodder Corn. Sweet corn; is preferred to the yellow kinds by our best farmers for fodder. For bushel rates see p. 28.)	25	35	

Varieties for Field Cultivation and Popping.

Adams' Early. A favorite in the south. The earliest of all the Dent sorts.	50	65	10
Early Yellow Field. Excellent for northern latitudes. Ears rather small, but exceedingly productive.	30	45	6
Hundred Days Dent. Early; ears large and well filled. A capital sort for the Middle and Southern New England states.	40	55	10
Mammoth Field. (P. 13.) A large white gourd seed variety, claimed to be the largest kind raised in the Western States	40	55	10
Silver Laced Pop. The handsomest of all varieties of pop corn, and decidedly a growing favorite.	35	50	10
Nonpareil, or Pop. The popular variety for parching.	30	45	6
Dwarf Golden Pop. Small, but ornamental, and a favorite with the little folks; excellent for popping.	70	85	15

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen. Claimed to be superior to the common variety in length and quality of brush.	30	40	10
Dwarf. Makes better brush than the common tall variety.	40	50	10

CRESS.

Plant on rich soil, finely pulverized, in drills six or eight inches apart. That grown in the cool of the season is of the best quality. To be used as salad before the flowers appear.

Curled. The best sort.		10	6
Plain or Common.		10	6
Water Cress. To be planted along the borders of shallow water courses.			10

CUCUMBER.

The vines require a warm location. Plant after the ground has become warm, in hills four feet apart for the smaller varieties, and five feet for the larger sorts. Manure with ashes, guano, or some well rotted compost, working the manure just under the surface. It is not good policy to bury it in deep, cold holes, as is sometimes recommended. Keep the soil well stirred. Sprinkle vines with plaster or air-slacked lime to protect it from bugs. The frame cucumbers can be successfully grown in the open air in the country by giving them well sheltered location, plenty of manure, and having hills six by six.

Russian Netted. (New.) (For description see page 12.) package only			15
Tailby's Hybrid. (New.) (For description see page 12.) package only			25
Rollisson's Telegraph. (New. See page 13.) One of the most prolific of the forcing varieties. package only			25
Norbiton Giant. (See page 13.) The longest prize frame cucumber known. package only			25
English Prize Cucumbers. Carter's Champion; Sion House. These yield but very few seed, and are great favorites in England. Each variety per package.			25
Early Russian. The earliest of all varieties; grows about four inches long.	20		6
Early Cluster. Bears mostly in clusters; very early and productive.	12		6
White Spined. Great bearer; excellent for early forcing, or for out door cultivation, standard in Boston market.	15		6
Early Frame. Early, short, prolific.	15		6
Long Green. An old standard sort.	15		6
Short Green. An old standard.	15		6
Improved Long Green Prickly. (See p. 13) Excellent variety, growing 18 or 20 inches long; makes a hard brittle pickle	30		10
West India Gherkin. A very small, elegant, peculiar sort, for pickles only, prolific to an extraordinary degree. Difficult to get the seed to germinate.			
New Jersey Hybrid. The largest of all white spined varieties.	30		10
Eight Varieties Mixed.	20		10
Boston Pickling. A medium, long variety; the standard for pickling in Boston market.	25		10
Short Pickling. Very desirable for a short pickle.	25		6
Early White Japan. (New.) A variety recently introduced from Japan, exceedingly productive; resembles White Spine, but turns to a richer creamy white color, and appears to be a week or more earlier.	25		10
Long Green Turkey. A fine long variety, a little larger at seed end than Long Green.	15		6
Snake. I have grown these six feet in length, coiled up like a snake. (See page 13.) package only			25

DANDELION.

This vegetable has become very popular as an early healthful green, and the roots also are used when dried as a substitute for coffee. Its use in either of these forms is particularly recommended to those who are inclined to any disease of the liver. Sow in May in drills one foot apart, covering the seed half inch deep. A rich soil is preferable, but this plant will thrive anywhere. In the fall cover the bed with straw or other loose litter, which may be removed in early spring, when the leaves will soon be ready for use.

New Large Leaved. (See page 13.) package only			15
Common		10	10

EGG PLANT.

Plant the seed in March, in a hot-bed, or, for family use, in flower pots, in a warm window. Transplant in open ground after weather has become warm and settled, in rows two feet apart each way. They require a rich soil and as favorable a location for warmth as the garden will afford.

Long White China. A very delicate and beautiful long white variety. Highly esteemed by amateurs. package only			15
Very Early Dwarf. A new French variety of Long Purple; extra early. (See page 13.) package only			15
Striped Guadalupe. Very ornamental and edible. (See page 13.) package only			15
Black Pekin. A new variety of Round Purple. Blackish violet leaves; fruit very large. package only			15
Long Purple. Earlier and more productive, but smaller, than Round Purple. package only			15
New York Improved Round Purple. An excellent variety, surpassing in size of fruit.	50		10
Scarlet China. (New.) See page 13;	75		10
..... package only			15

 All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. 

ENDIVE.

For early use sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills fifteen inches apart, and thin plants to six or eight inches in the row. A succession may be obtained by sowing every two or three weeks until midsummer, when it will be proper time to plant for fall and winter use. Any common garden soil will do, but a rather moist situation is preferable. To blanch the leaves gather them carefully together when perfectly dry and tie with matting or any soft fibrous material. Another method is to invert flower pots over the plants. The leaves are very highly esteemed for use as salads.

London Green Curled. Very popular.....	30	10
Fine Curled Mossy. Very ornamental.....	35	10
Broad Leaved Batavian. A large summer variety.....	25	10

GOURDS.

Hercules Club. Grows 4 to 6 feet in length.....	package only	10
Sugar Trough.....	package only	15
Double Bottle.....	package only	10
Angora.....	package only	10
Dish-Cloth Gourd. See page 12.).....	package only	20
Fancy and Ornamental. Mixed varieties.....	package only	10

GARLICS.....

Plant the bulbs on exceedingly rich soil, in rows or in ridges fourteen inches apart and six inches apart in the rows. They are cultivated for their flavor, which is similar to the onion but more powerful, and are used in stews, soups, &c.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

Plant in hills two by three feet apart, and thin to one plant to the hill. Select deep, rich soil, and cultivate as Cabbage. Some of the varieties are very ornamental, and scattered singly are attractive in the flower garden, being finely curled and variegated with green, yellowish white, bright red and purple. The tender leaves are used as Cabbage.

Carter's Garnishing. Both ornamental and useful.....	package only	15
Ornamental Kale, four elegant varieties. For ornament or the table. (See page 13).....	package only	15
Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens. Very hardy; a standard market sort.....	15	6
Cottager's. A new English variety.....	25	6
Jersey Cow Kale. For cattle only; growing very rank.....	30	10
Field Kale. For cattle. Can be cut several times during the season.....	30	10
Abergeldie. A new dwarf variety, curled as fine as parsley; of delicate, mellow flavor.....	40	10

KOHL RABI, or TURNIP CABBAGE.

Prepare ground as for Cabbage, then plant about the first of June in rows two feet apart, thinning plants to twelve inches in the row. To preserve over winter treat as turnips. When young their flesh is tender and resembles a fine ruta бага with less of a turnip flavor. When fully matured they are excellent for stock.

Early White Vienna. A standard early kind.....	20	6
Large Purple. Very large, hardy and productive; for stock.....	20	6
Neapolitan Curled. (New).....	40	10

LEEK.

Select good onion soil, manure liberally, and plant in April in drills made six or eight inches deep and eighteen inches apart, and thin to nine inches apart in the drill. Gradually draw the earth around the plants until the drills are filled level with the surface. Draw for use in October. To be used in soups or boiled as asparagus.

Large Musselburg Leek.....	50	10
Broad Scotch, or Flag. A large and strong plant; hardy; color deeper than Rouen.....	25	6
Very Large Rouen. A new French variety; best of all for forcing.....	40	10
Extra Large Carantan. (New.) A very fine extra large winter variety.....	package only	15

LETTUCE.

Lettuce covets a rich and rather moist soil. The rows should be about twelve inches apart and the plants thinned to ten or twelve inches apart for the heading varieties. The more rapid the growth the better the quality. Some varieties are peculiarly adapted for early culture, others for summer growth.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball. Hardy, excellent for early crops. A favorite in Boston market.....	50	10
Hanson Lettuce. (See page 14.).....	package only	15
White Tennis Ball. (White seed.) The variety so extensively grown by the Boston marketmen during winter for marketing in February and March. A fine early sort—small heads, very hardy; used for winter culture.....	50	10
Early Curled Simpson. Resembles Silesia, but is more curled.....	35	6
Early Curled Silesia. Very early; excellent for salads—a popular variety for hot-beds and early out-door culture.....	35	6
Early Butter Head. A most excellent sort—a great favorite.....	35	6
True Boston Curled. The most elegant Lettuce of all. (See page 13).....	50	10
Drumhead. Very large; heads crisp and tender.....	35	6
Large India. By some of our American seed growers this is considered one of the very best for both spring and summer use.....	40	10
Brown Genoa Cabbage. Of medium size, round head stained with red about the top. One of the best for either summer or winter use.....	40	10
Improved Spotted Cabbaging.....	package only	10
Large Princess Head. A new, very fine German variety.....	50	10
Perpignan. Heads sometimes seven inches in diameter. (See page 13).....	50	10
French Imperial Cabbage. Very reliable.....	50	10
Versailles Cabbage. A standard sort.....	35	6
Bossin. A new French variety.....	35	6
Neapolitan Cabbage. A fine summer variety.....	35	6
Six Choice Varieties.....	package only	15
White Paris Cos. Best of all the Cos varieties.....	35	6
Kingholm Cos. (New.) (See page 13).....	package only	10
Green 'Fat' Cabbage. (New.).....	package only	15

MARTYNIA.....

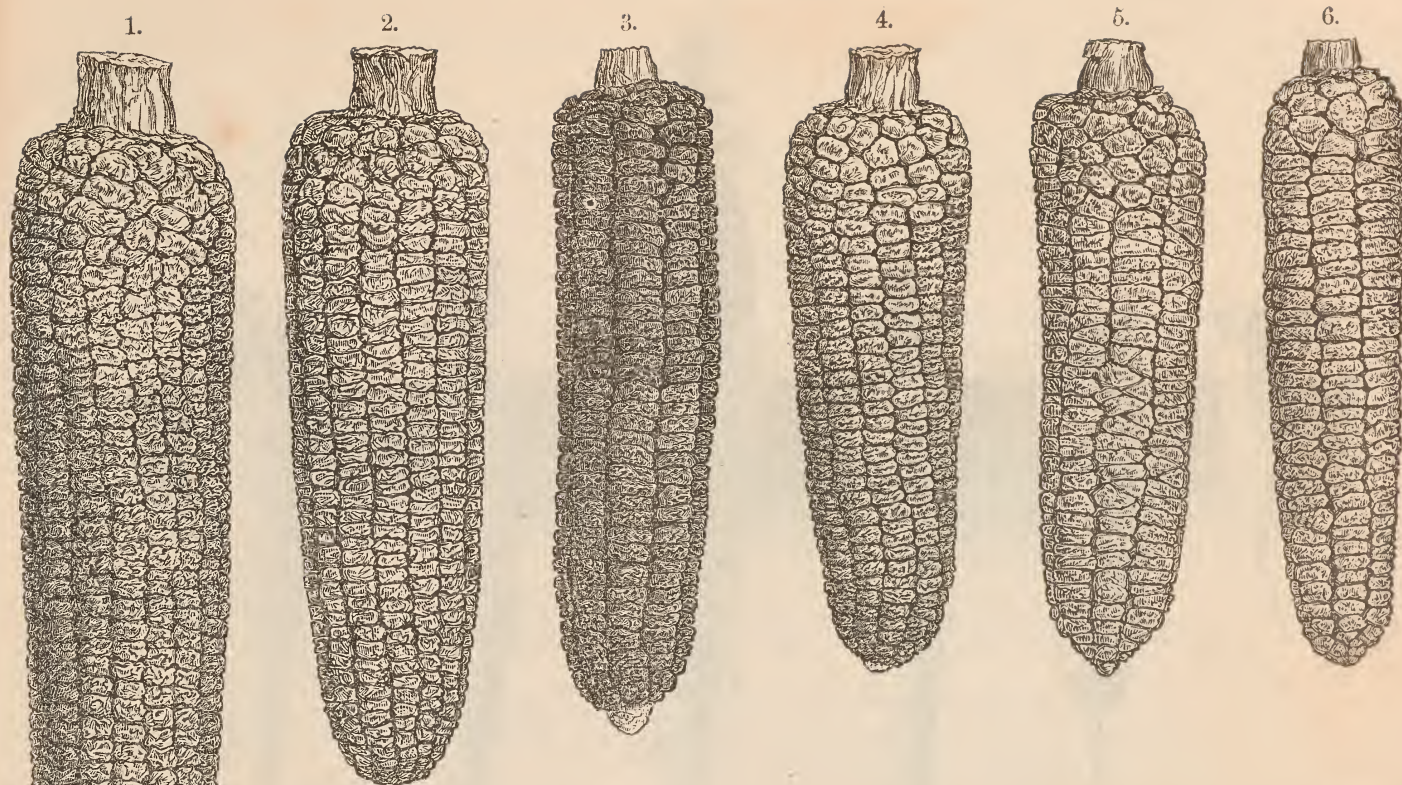
Plant on any rich, garden soil, two by three feet apart, leaving only one plant in a place. It produces an abundance of large, showy flowers, and the young pods, when sufficiently tender to be easily punctured by the nail, are used for pickles.

MELON.

Select warm and light soil—a poor light soil is better than a cold and rich one. Thoroughly work the soil, manure with guano, phosphate or a rich compost, having the hills six feet apart for the musk varieties, and eight or nine for water melons. Do not excavate hills, but work the manure just under the surface, as the roots of all vines naturally seek warmth. Pinch the more vigorous vines from time to time, and work in guano or phosphate between the rows. Plant a dozen or more seeds in each hill, but do not leave over two plants. Sprinkle young plants liberally with plaster or air-slacked lime.

Christiana. (True.) Remarkable for early maturity.....	30	15
Improved Cantaloupe. (New.) (For description see page 12.).....	25	15
Hardy Ridge. (New.) A remarkably thick fleshed melon, of good quality. A most vigorous grower.....	package only	25

All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser.		Price per ounce	Price per Pk'ge
MELON.			
Musk Varieties.			
Sill's Hybrid. (True.) Salmon colored, flesh rich, sweet and delicious. (See page 13.)		20	15
Torrey's. Green fleshed; large; earlier than Casaba.		25	15
Shaw's Golden Superb. (See page 13)		25	15
Skillman's Fine Netted. Of delicious flavor—early.		15	6
Early Nutmeg. Green fleshed, highly scented; mine is the Boston variety, which is earlier than the Nutmeg grown further South.		15	6
Long Yellow. Large, sweet, productive; a well known sort.		15	6
Green Citron. Green fleshed; sweet, melting, and rich flavored.		15	6
Ward's Nectar. Early, exceedingly prolific, sweet, rich, and delicious; green fleshed. (See page 13).		25	10
Early Jenny Lind. An early sort; favorite with gardeners.		15	6
New White Japan. Flesh greenish white; early and prolific; delicious.		25	10
Pine Apple. Oval shaped, rough netted, thick fleshed, juicy and sweet.		15	6
Casaba. (New.) A very large, long, green fleshed melon, of delicate flavor, thick fleshed, melting and delicious; has been grown to weigh 15 lbs. An acquisition. (See page 13).		25	10
Arlington. (New.) Green fleshed.		25	10
Hybrid Seed.	package only	.....	15
Watermelon.			
Ice Cream, True, White Seeded. A very early melon of superior quality. Very popular.		20	10
Jackson, or Strawberry. (New.) (For description see page 12.)	package only	.....	15
New German Watermelon. A choice German watermelon. (For description see page 12.)		50	15
Gipsev. A very large and very productive water melon. A great favorite in New Jersey as a market melon. (See page 14).		20	10
Bayard Taylor. A remarkably large, foreign sort, which matures well in this country.		30	15
Cream Fleshed Sculptured Seeded. (See page 13.) New; early, remarkably sweet, with singular seed.		25	10
Mountain Sweet. Early, solid, sweet and delicious; one of the best for northern cultivation.		12	6
Joe Johnston. (New.) A first class Southern melon; worthy of an extensive trial. (See page 14).		40	10
Mountain Sprout. Long, striped, scarlet flesh; one of the very best.		15	6
Phinney's. For hardiness, vigor, and productiveness, unexcelled; early, very reliable, red-fleshed. (See page 13).		25	10
Citron. For preserves; very hardy and productive.		25	6
New Orange. Improved in size—the rind will peel like an orange when fully ripe.		25	10
MUSTARD.			
Sow in drills one foot apart, and cover seed half inch deep. Thrives readily in almost any soil. Water frequently in dry weather, and for a succession sow every two weeks during the season. Used principally as Cress for salads.			
White or Yellow. For salad or medicinal purposes.		10	6
NASTURTIUM.			
Plant in May in rows; the climbing varieties to cover some arbor, or fence, or climb or twine around the house; the dwarf kind in hills or in rows four feet apart. The leaves are used for salad, and the seeds when soft enough to be easily penetrated by the nail, for pickles. If each dwarf is kept by itself the plants show a display of symmetry.			
Tall. An ornamental climber.		20	6
Dwarf.		25	6
OKRA, or GUMBO.			
Select warm and rich soil and plant when the ground becomes warm, in rows two feet apart, thinning plants a foot apart in the row. The pods are used to thicken soups, being gathered when young. In the North they require the warmest locations and it is better to start them in a hot-bed.			
Early Dwarf. White, small and round; pods smooth.		15	6
Long Green. Later and more productive.		15	6
ONION.			
The soil should be rather light, and free from large stones. Apply from eight to twelve cords of rich, fine compost to the acre. Plough not over five inches deep, and work well with cultivator. Plough again at right angles with first furrows, and cultivate again. Now rake level and fine, and plant seed in rows fourteen inches apart at rate of four pounds to the acre. Keep very clean of weeds. When ripe, pull and dry a few days before storing. For full particulars in every department for the cultivation of the Onion, see my work on "Onion Raising."			
Southport White Globe. Remarkably handsome; great cropper, but would not advise to raise it north of southern Connecticut. (See page 14).		60	15
Marzajole. (New. See page 14.) A silvery white skinned variety, possessing the best qualities desirable for culinary purposes		50	15
Yellow Strasburgh, or Large Yellow. A late standard variety.		35	10
Nammoth Tripoli. (New. See page 14.) One of the largest of the giant foreign varieties.	package only	.....	15
Nasbey's Mammoth. (New. See page 14.)	package only	.....	15
Giant Rocca. A new Italian variety. (See page 14).		50	15
Large Flat White Italian. A mild flavored onion; grown from sets it attains to a very large size.		50	15
Early Globe Red. One of the earliest and most productive and handsomest of all the red sorts.		50	10
Early Cracker. A decided improvement on Large Yellow, being much earlier and a fine cropper; just the kind for a short season.		50	10
White Portugal. Mild flavored, not a good keeper; best for summer.		50	10
Large Red Wethersfield. Pleasant flavored, grows very large, keeps well; hardy.		40	10
Early Flat Red. A capital sort where the seasons are short.		50	10
Southport Red Globe. A great cropper. Very popular in New York market; is late; would not advise to raise north of southern Connecticut.		35	10
New Queen. A new English white onion, the earliest of all varieties (See page 14).		75	15
Danvers Yellow. (True.) Large, round, earlier than Large Yellow, very profitable; 1100 bushels have been raised from one acre.		50	10
Potato Onions. The bulbs of these are planted.	per quart 35 cents		
Onion Sets. From these most of the early onions are raised.	per quart 50 cents		
PARSLEY.			
Select rich soil and sow the seed in drills one foot apart, covering half inch deep. As the seed is usually from fifteen to twenty five days in vegetating, it will be necessary to sow early. Thin plants to four inches apart when two inches high. The beauty of the plant may be increased by several successive transplantings. It is used principally for flavoring soups, &c., and for garnishing in its natural state.			
Dickson's Prize.	package only	.....	10
Dwarf Curled. Finely curled; good for edging or table ornament.		10	6
Myatt's Garnishing. Double curled.		.....	10
Dunnett's Selected. A new English sort.	package only	.....	15
Drummond's Scotch Curled. (Selected.) Fine for garnishing.		25	6
Carter's Champion. Moss curled; elegant for garnishing.		25	6
Carter's Covent Garden Garnishing. Probably the best of its type.		40	10
PARSNIP.			
Give the richest and deepest soil to the long varieties of Parsnip; the Turnip sort will grow well on shallow soil. Make the soil very fine, and plant the seed in rows eighteen inches apart, thinning plants to five inches in the rows. The seed should be planted half inch deep. To keep well in the ground over winter, draw a little earth over the tops.			



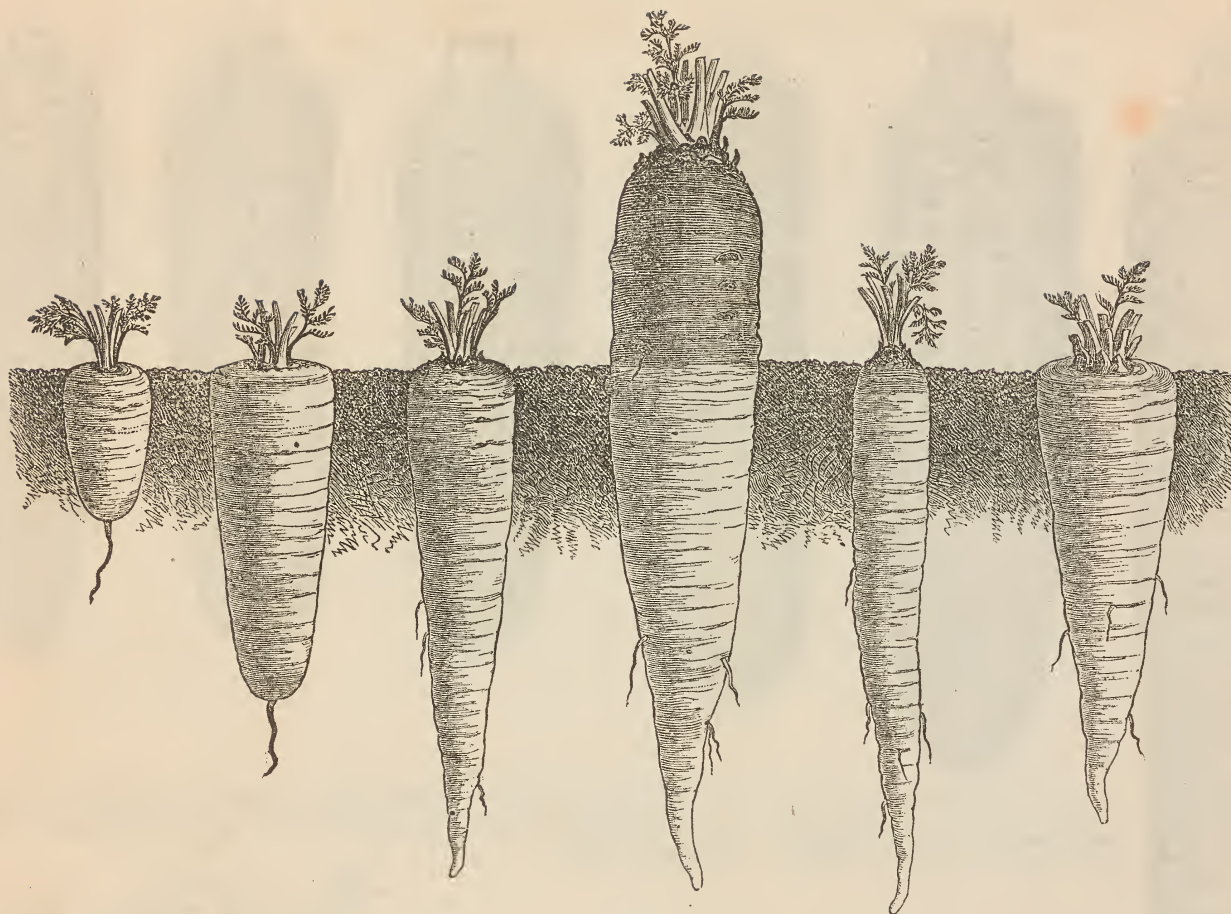
The specimens of corn are not fancy sketches, but were all engraved from photographs which I had taken from specimens grown on my farms. No. 1, Marblehead Mammoth Sweet Corn ; 2, Moore's Early Concord Corn ; 3, Mexican Sweet Corn ; 4, Crosby's Early Sweet Corn ; 5, Early Narragansett Sweet Corn ; 6, Pratt's Early Sweet Corn ; 7, Extra Early Dwarf Sugar Corn. See pages 13 and 14.



Boston Market Celery.



White Solid Celery.



Beginning at the left hand, the smallest carrot is the Scarlet Horn, then follow Short Horn, Long Orange, White Belgian Altringham, and Improved Long Orange, in their order.



The above tomatoes I have had engraved from photographs taken from specimens grown on my own grounds. No. 1 is the Mammoth Chihuahua; No. 2, Trophy; No. 3, Essex Early; No. 4, Tilden; No. 5, Canada Victor; No. 6, Lester's; No. 7, Rising Sun; No. 8, Boston Market; No. 9, General Grant; No. 10, Keyes' Early; No. 11, Charter Oak; No. 12, Orangefield; No. 13, Early York.

 All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. 

PARSNIP.

	Price by Exp's	Price by Mail	Price per p'k'g'o
Sutton's Student.		per oz.	
Round Early, or Turnip. A new French sort; excellent for shallow soil, shaped like a turnip.		12	6
Large Dutch. Large and sweet. A standard variety.		15	6
Hollow Crowned, or Guernsey. The hollow crowns are considered superior in quality to the other varieties.		12	6
Abbott's Improved Hollow Crowned. A standard English variety.		12	6
Maitese Parsnip. A new long English variety.		15	6

PEAS. Of the numbers printed against the Peas, No. 1 indicates first early class, 2 second early and 3 late class.

Very Dwarf. These very low varieties require no sticking.

The dwarf varieties should be liberally manured; the tall sort will run too much to vine if liberally manured, it being better to depend on the richness of land that has been previously in good cultivation. Have the dwarfs, that grow not over fifteen inches high, in rows two feet apart; those varieties attaining the height of from two to three feet, in rows three feet apart; and the rows of the tallest sorts, four feet apart. Bush the tall kinds when six inches high; or poles set every six or eight feet with single shoe thread passed from one to the other every four inches in height answer finely. Green peas to retain their sweetness, should be eaten the same day they are gathered.

De Grace. (New.) (For description see page 12.) package only

Omega. (New.) (For description see page 12.) package only

1. Carter's Extra Early Premium Gem. A new early dwarf wrinkled pea, sent out last season by Messrs. Carter & Co. seedsmen, of London, as an improvement on Little Gem. More prolific and longer podded. (New. See page 14.) 1 10 1 25 15

1. Tom Thumb. One of the very earliest; very productive; pods well filled. Height of vine ten inches. 50 65 10

2. McLean's Little Gem. A wrinkled pea nearly as early as Tom Thumb; quality first rate. Twelve inches. 60 75 15

1. McLean's Blue Peter. (New. See page 14.) Early; of fine quality; pods larger than Tom Thumb, but not so numerous

Ten inches. 1 00 1 15 15

2. Extra Early Dwarf Brittany. (New.) An edible podded pea; early; an acquisition. Eighteen inches. 60 75 15

2. Commodore Nutt. A remarkably dwarf variety of the sugar or string pea; to be snapped like beans. Ten inches. 25

2. Drew's Dwarf. This is a branching variety, each pea making three or four vines. This pea differs from all others in

form; medium early. Peas remarkably large and a prolific cropper. 50 65 10

Dwarf.

All varieties under this class will do without bushing, but on rich, garden soil they will generally do better when bushed.

Laxton's No. 1. (New.) (For description see page 12.) package only

Laxton's Quality. A second early, wrinkled pea. Highly recommended by the Royal Horticultural Society. 60 75 15

Nutting's No. 1. (New.) One of the new, early, round varieties sent out by Messrs. Carter, and highly recommended

by them. 75 90 15

William 1st. (New.) (For description see page 12.) package only

Fill-Basket. (New.) (For description see page 12.) package only

Sutton's Emerald Gem. (New.) (For description see page 12.) package only

Philadelphia Extra Early. The standard early variety in Philadelphia markets. Of very fine quality. 45 60 10

1. Carter's First Crop. Earliest of all; pods smaller and more numerous than Dan O'Rourke. Two and one-half feet. 50 65 10

1. Extra Early Dan O'Rourke. One of the earliest standard market varieties; very productive. Crop matures all at

once. Two feet. 40 55 10

1. Kentish Invicta. A new English variety, very early and of great promise. Crop ripens all together. Two and one-half

feet. 40 55 10

1. Extra Early Winship. A new American sort, remarkably early; a fine cropper and of good quality. Two and one-

half feet. 50 65 10

1. Laxton's Alpha. One of the new English wrinkled sorts, distinguished for earliness, productiveness and good quality.

In yield it probably surpasses any of the early sorts. (See page 14.) 70 85 10

1. Caractacus. Messrs. Waite & Co., the English seedsmen, send this out as the earliest of all peas. It is adopted by the

Boston marketmen as one of the best first early peas. Two feet. 50 65 10

1. Early Kent. This will be found to be a very fine pea of the early class; a keen competitor for market gardeners with the

early English sorts. Three feet. 40 55 10

1. Dexter. (New. See page 14.) A new American pea, selected as being extra early. Two and one-half feet. 50 65 10

2. McLean's Advancer. A wrinkled pea—about one fortnight earlier than Champion of England, equal to it in quality,

fully as productive, while it grows but two-thirds as high; everything considered, the best of the second earlies

for market purposes. Two and one-half feet. English grown. 50 65 10

2. McLean's Princess Royal. Very prolific; kernels large; a good cropper. Two and one-half feet. 50 65 10

2. Hair's Dwarf Mammoth. One of the best for family use—low and bushy in its habit of growth; peas very large,

wrinkled and sweet. Eighteen inches. 60 75 10

2. McLean's Epicurean. Larger than advancer; fine for family use. Two and one-half feet. 60 75 10

2. Brown's Dwarf Marrowfat. The earliest of all marrowfats; dwarfish habit. A first class American variety. Two

feet. 50 65 10

3. Carter's Leviathan. A new white wrinkled pea; very large of size and fine of flavor. Two and one-half feet. 60 75 15

3. Yorkshire Hero. A large late wrinkled dwarf; peas remarkably large and fine; a most capital sort for the kitchen

garden. Two and one-half feet. 60 75 10

3. McLean's Premier. An English wrinkled pea, pods and peas very large; sent out as being of very superior quality and

productiveness. A nice family pea. Two and one-half feet. 50 65 10

2. Dwarf Blue Imperial. An old standard sort; two feet. 40 55 10

Tall Varieties. All these need bushing.

Laxton's Superlative. (New.) (For description see page 12.) package only

Popular. (New.) (For description see page 12.) package only

3. Forty-fold. Pods curved; considered by the English more prolific and an improvement on the Champion of England.

A capital sort for market purposes. 50 65 10

3. Dwarf Sugar. A string pea; pods edible. My variety is of dwarfish habit, with fine large pods. Four feet. 75 90 10

3. Laxton's Supreme. (New. p. 14) One of the green marrow class, yielding remarkably long and well-filled pods. Five feet

3. Laxton's Quantity. (New.) A wrinkled marrow of fine flavor, characterized by a robust habit and great productive-

ness. Five feet. 50 65 10

3. Champion of England. An old favorite; rich flavored and very productive. Four to five feet. 75 90 15

3. Black Eyed Marrowfat. A favorite in the Boston market; large pod; prolific; most capital for market. Three to

four feet. 50 65 10

3. Missouri Marrowfat. No so tall as Large Marrowfat; very productive and a favorite pea with marketmen. Three to

four feet. 25 40 10

3. Large White Marrowfat. A standard late sort. 30 45 10



25 40 10

PEPPER.

Peppers should be started in a cold frame or hot-bed. Transplant the young plants into the open ground towards the close of May in a very sunny location, having the rows eighteen inches apart; thin plants a foot apart in the rows. The ground should be made very rich, either by high manuring before plants are transplanted, or by liberal application of guano, or liquid manures afterward.

☞ All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. ☞

	Price per ounce	Price per p'k'ge
PEPPER.		
Chili. Sharply conical, about two inches in length and one-half inch in diameter. Of a brilliant scarlet color when ripe.	40	6
Long Yellow.	40	6
Monstrous or Grossum. A French variety, the largest of all; not very pungent.	50	10
Large Bell. A standard sort.	35	10
Cayenne. Small, long and tapering; very hot; best for seasoning pickles.	35	10
Large Sweet Mountain. Very large and excellent for mangoes.	50	10
Cherry. Small, smooth and round; a great bearer.	40	10
Squash, or Flat. A great favorite; large and thick fleshed; the best for pickling.	40	10
Long Red, or Sante Fe.	package only	10
PUMPKIN.		
Cultivate as Squash, which see for general directions.		
Nigger. (New.) (For description see page 12.)	25	10
Tree. (New.) (For description see page 12.)	package only	15
Large Field. Good for stock.	per quart 40 cents.	6
Sugar Pumpkin. Smaller than Large Field, but fine grained and sweeter; first rate either for the table or stock.	15	6
Cheese. A small rather early sort.	10	6
Michigan Mammoth. Grows very large. (See page 14.)	35	15
RADISH.		
For early use sow in spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills six to ten inches apart, covering seed half inch deep. Thin plants an inch apart in the row. As the roots are more succulent and tender when grown quickly, a rich, moist soil should be preferred and frequent watering in dry weather will be found beneficial. For a succession sow every two weeks. The Olive shaped varieties are more tender, sweeter and earlier than the long kinds, and not so apt to be worm eaten. If planted after middle of June almost any land will grow radishes.		
Carter's Selected Long Scarlet. Sent out by Messrs. Carter & Co. as the best variety of Long Scarlet. Has proved a favorite among market gardeners around Boston.	20	6
French Breakfast. A beautiful variety of the Olive radish, scarlet at the body and white at the extremity.	20	6
Wood's Fine Frame. Excellent for cultivation under glass; very early. A favorite with English market gardeners. In shape between Olive and Long.	20	6
Covent Garden. A fine selection of Long Scarlet. This new sort is considered the best of all the Long Scarlet varieties.	15	6
London Particular Long Scarlet. Held in high esteem in London market; fine, long scarlet.	15	6
Early Scarlet Olive Shaped. Very early and handsome; quick growth, tender, excellent.	15	6
Yellow Summer Turnip. An early and excellent summer variety.	15	6
Early Rose Olive. Differs from Early Scarlet Olive in color only.	15	6
Red Turnip Rooted. A standard early, very popular in markets of New York.	15	6
White Turnip Rooted. For summer and winter use.	15	6
Black Spanish. Fine long, late variety; stored for winter use.	15	6
Black Spanish. Round variety.	15	6
Chinese Rose Winter. By far the best for winter use. Grows large and tender.	15	6
Raphanus Caudatus, or Rat-tailed Radish. Pods grow to a foot or more in length, and are edible.	30	10
California Mammoth White. (New.) A new winter sort, eight to twelve inches long, and two inches in diameter in the largest part. (See page 14.)	package only	15
RHUBARB.		
Sow the seed in drills eighteen inches apart and cover one inch deep. Thin the plants to six inches apart. When the plants are one year old prepare the ground for the final bed by trenching two feet deep, mixing a liberal quantity of manure with the soil. Set plants four feet apart each way. Do not cut until the second year, and give a dressing of manure every fall. If it is desired at any time to increase the bed, the roots may be taken up in the spring and divided.		
Linnaeus. Large, tender, and of excellent flavor. A well-known market variety.	40	15
Mammoth. The largest of all.	40	15
SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER.		
Sow in early spring on light, rich soil, in drills fourteen inches apart and thin the plants to three inches in the row. The roots will be ready for use in October and will sustain no injury by being left in the ground during the winter. When cooked the flavor somewhat resembles the oyster and is a good substitute for it.		
SEA KALE. The young shoots when blanched are exceedingly delicate, being much superior to Broccoli.		
SORREL. Large Leaved French.		
Sow in hot-bed early in the spring, and transplant to the open ground, on warm, mellow soil, when the soil has become warm, setting the plants in rows two feet apart and about sixteen inches apart in the row. As the seed is rather slow to germinate, it should be watered liberally in the hot-bed.		
SPINACH.		
For summer use sow early in spring, in drills eight inches to one foot apart, covering the seed one inch deep. Select rich soil, and manure liberally. A succession may be obtained by sowing at intervals of two weeks through the season. For very early spring use sow in August and protect the plants through the winter by a thick covering of clean straw or some similar, light covering. Spinach is used principally as greens for boiling, and is very highly esteemed for this purpose.		
New Zealand. Makes a very large plant and will endure drought; best quality.	25	10
Prickly Seeded. The hardiest variety; thick leaved—for fall sowing.	10	5
Round Leaved. The popular summer variety.	10	5
Extra Large Round Leaved. (New.)	15	6
SQUASH.		
All vines delight in warm and rich soil. Prepare the ground by thoroughly pulverizing. Manure at rate of six or eight cords to the acre, working it just under the surface with the cultivator or gang plough. Plant in hills nine to ten feet apart for running varieties, and five or six feet apart for bush sorts; work some rich, fine manure into each hill. Plant seed and leave two plants to the hill. Keep well in every department, see my work "Squashes and How to grow them."		
"The Butman." (New.) (For description see page 1.)		
Marblehead Squash. (New.) For full description see page 1.	package only	25
Vegetable Marrow. The standard English squash; a fair summer variety with us.	30	15
American Turban. Decidedly the best of all fall squashes. (See page 10).	25	6
Boston Marrow. A standard fall squash; of a rich orange color, and very productive.	20	10
Summer Crookneck. Early, fine for summer use.	20	6
White Early Bush. The earliest sort.	12	6
Golden Bush. A fine early summer sort.	12	6
Hubbard. The standard winter squash. (See page 10).	12	6
Yokohama. This squash has the flavor of the crookneck class, but is finer grained and much superior in quality.	20	10
Canada Crookneck. The small, well-known, excellent kind.	p'k'ge only	10
Large Winter Crookneck. The old standard sort, the best of keepers.	25	6
Mammoth Yellow. Weighing from 100 to 300 pounds. (See page 14.)	15	6
Cocoanut. (See page 14.) A half-bush variety of small size, but remarkably heavy and very prolific; fine grained and of a very rich, chestnut-like flavor. This squash is worth raising as an ornament for the parlor.	50	15
	40	10

 All seed sent by mail at my expense; by express, at the expense of the purchaser. 

SWISS CHARD.

Plant and cultivate as Beets. The tops while young are boiled as greens and the centre leaf cooked and served like asparagus.

Ornamental Varieties. These leaf vines are white or brilliant scarlet and yellow, and are planted in England scattered through flower plots with fine effect. package only

Common Chard. 15 6

TOMATO. With the single exception of Tomato De Laye all of the varieties of Tomatoes are of my own growing from carefully selected stock.

Sow the seeds in March or April in the hot-bed or in pots in a sunny exposure in the house. If it is desired to make very healthy, stocky plants, they may be transplanted or repotted when about two or three inches high, to dwarf and give them more room. When five or six inches high, if the ground has become warm, transplant them to the open ground, on a rainy or cloudy day if possible, if not, the young plants should be liberally watered and shaded from the hot sun. The richer the soil the more handsome and plentiful the fruit will be, but if it is desirable to have the fruit ripen as early as possible select rather light, poor soil and a sunny location. Trimming off the laterals, training to a stake and propagating by slips, are believed by many to promote earliness. Set the plants four feet apart each way, upon mounds of earth, to allow the foliage to open and let the sun in amongst the fruit. A cheap trellis made by driving three stakes around the plants and eneching them with three or four barrel hoops makes a very nice support for training them on in the garden. Checking the growth of the vines by pinching off the ends will be found beneficial, after the fruit has begun to set.

Alliance. A large purple tomato, resembling "Lester's Perfected" in type, but an improvement on that fine old variety. pk. only 10

Early Dwarf Red. A new French variety, about as early as Dwarf Scotch. package only 10

Paragon. (New.) (For description see page 12.) package only 15

Robert. (New.) (For description see page 12.) 50 15

Canada Victor. (New.) For full description of this fine, new tomato see page 8. 1 00 15

Canada Victor. Extra selected seed. 2 00 25

Hathaway's Excelsior. The best of the spherical, round tomatoes, being quite early, uniformly round, very solid, of excellent quality and very productive. 40 10

Arlington. (New.) Of large size, quite smooth; late. (See page 14.) 50 10

Charter Oak. (New.) A very handsome, large round variety. 45 10

Wonder. Remarkably dwarf; vines very stalky; shy bearer; allied to De Laye. package only 10

Essex Early Round. Very early, round and solid. A capital sort for early market; very popular in eastern Massachusetts. 50 10

Hubbard's Curled Leaf. This tomato so closely resembles Early York that I consider it but a strain of that variety. 40 10

Purple Husk. Resembles Alkekengi, but is several times as large and more acid in its flavor. package only 10

Trophy. A magnificent new variety. Particularly valuable in the home garden. 60 15

Alger. Mr. F. R. Elliott claims this to be the best among twenty varieties; middling early. 40 5

Gen. Grant. Remarkably smooth, symmetrical and solid. A popular market sort around Boston. 40 10

Mammoth Cluster. This is a remarkably large, round tomato, growing in clusters; closely resembles the Mexican. Is apt to be a little hollow if not very fully ripe. 40 10

Crimson Cluster. Grows in large clusters, yielding handsome fruit, oftentimes flecked with gold-like spots. 40 5

Orangefield. A new English variety of a rich fruity flavor. 45 10

Early York. Very early, dwarf and productive. 40 10

Dwarf Scotch. Early; the most dwarf of all excepting De Laye and Wonder. 40 10

Keyes' Early Prolific. One of the earliest; bears its fruit in large clusters of medium sized tomatoes. 40 5

Yellow Fig. Pear shaped, and used to preserve as figs. package only 10

Maupay's Superior. Large, smooth and symmetrical. package only 10

Cherry. Flavor unsurpassed. Fruit small, but a wonderful cropper. package only 10

Rising Sun. New, of large size, round in shape, very productive. 45 10

Fejee. Very similar to Lester's Perfected. 40 5

Mammoth Chihuahua. Grows to weigh as high as two pounds each. More curious than useful. package only 15

Cook's Favorite. Roundish in shape and quite solid when fully ripe. 40 5

Boston Market. Unsurpassed as a large smooth variety for market purposes; the standard in Boston market. 40 5

New White Apple. Sweet, with a rich, fruit-like flavor. (See page 14.) package only 10

Large Yellow. Large and of a sweetish and peculiar flavor. 40 10

Lester's Perfected. Large, very solid and has few seeds; a great favorite; one of the purple varieties. 40 5

Large Smooth Red. The standard kind; good for market purposes. 40 5

Tomato De Laye. The new French upright variety; large and of superior quality, but a shy bearer. package only 10

Tilden. First class on low, rich soil; of large size, thick meated, smooth and of high flavor. 40 5

New Mexican. New, large, round; a good variety for the South. 45 5

Strawberry, or Ground Cherry. (Alkekengi.) Grows enclosed in a husk; excellent for preserves; will keep with husks all winter. package only 10

Yellow Plum. Small, elegant. Nice for preserves. package only 10

Currant. Very elegant; resembles long bunches of currants; very ornamental. package only 15

TURNIP.

For early use sow the small sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills fourteen inches apart—the Rutabagas thirty inches. As the seed is very fine it should be covered but slightly, excepting in very dry weather. Select light, and if possible, new soil, and manure with plaster and ashes, or phosphates. Should the young plants be troubled with insects, a sprinkling of the same will be found beneficial. Of the early varieties thin the plants to six inches apart and the Rutabagas to one foot. For fall and winter use the early kinds should be sown from the middle of July to the middle of August, and the Rutabagas from the middle of June to the first of July, using from one to one and a half pounds of seed to the acre. Turnips are very extensively used as winter feed for cattle and sheep. "Swede" and "Rutabaga" being synonymous terms, the names below, given as they are generally used, will be readily understood.

American Rutabaga. Popular among our market gardeners both for table and for feeding stock. Flesh very solid. A first-rate keeper. 10 6

White Tankard. One of the English varieties—in shape resembling a tankard. White-fleshed; a very heavy cropper. 10 6

Early Red Top. Fine, sweet, mild, rapid grower; very early and popular. 10 6

Early White Top. Differs from Red Top only in color. 10 6

Yellow Finland. Very elegant; less eaten by worms than most sorts. 15 6

Orange Jelly. A round, yellow English turnip of finer quality than Golden Ball. 10 6

Improved Yellow Globe. Fine for family use or for field culture. An excellent American variety. 12 6

Jersey Navet. A new English variety of white turnip; an underground turnip; early, very sweet. 15 10

Carter's Imperial Swede. Messrs. Carter & Co. rank this as the best of their swede turnips. 10 6

Long White Cowhorn. Matures quickly, carrot shaped, fine grained and sweet. 10 6

Green Top Aberdeen. Round, yellow-fleshed and firm; a good keeper. This variety in earliness and for stock purposes is half way between the early varieties and the Rutabaga. 10 6

Sweet German. Large, white, sweet, excellent—a first rate keeper. 10 6

Skirving's Purple Top Rutabaga. A standard field variety for stock and fine for family use. Yellow fleshed. 10 6

Devonshire Grey Stone. A fine English kind for fall use for stock. 10 6

London Purple Top Swede. Short neck and round in shape; grows to a larger size than Skirving's and has a shorter neck. Yellow fleshed. 10 6

Shamrock Swede. A popular English sort. Short neck and oblong in shape. Yellow fleshed. 10 6

Laing's Improved Swede. One of the earliest swedes; a handsome variety of excellent quality. Yellow fleshed. For the table. 10 6

Large White French. A white market rutabaga. 10 6

SWEET OR POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

	per oz.	P'k'ge		per oz.	P'k'ge		per oz.	P'k'ge
Sage—American seed.....	40	10	Hoarhound	40	10	Fenugreek		6
Thyme, broad leaved English.....	40	10	Hyssop.....	15	6	Henbane.....		6
Summer Savory.....	25	6	Rue	50	10	Lavender.....	30	5
Sweet Basil.....	15	6	Rosemary.....	50	10	Melis Balm.....		10
Sweet Marjoram.....	30	6	Sweet Fennel.....	10	6	White Poppy		6
Caraway	10	6	Saffron	10	6	Wormwood		10
Coriander	10	6	Belladonna		6	Fuller's Teasel.....	15	6
Dill	10	6	Cumin.....		6			

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, &c.

Orchard Grass.....	Price by Mail.		White Clover.....	Price by Mail.	
English Lawn Grass.....	per quart 30 cents.		Perennial Rye Grass.....	per pound 75 cents.	
Alsike Clover.....	per quart 50 cents.		Hungarian Grass.....	per quart 35 cents.	
Red Clover.....	per pound 50 cents.		Timothy Grass.....	Market rates.	
Giant Summer Rye. Kernels enormously large; a spring rye. 50 cts. pt.	35 cents.		Red Top Grass.....	" "	
Osage Orange. For hedges.....	per pound, 75 cents.				

PRICE LIST OF POTATOES, ASPARAGUS ROOTS, &c.

Per express or freight, at the expense of the purchaser, except where mail prices are quoted.

	In lots of 25 bbls.	In lots of 10 bbls.	Per Barrel.	Per Bushel.	Per Peck.	25 Eyes by mail.
Early Ohio, per mail, \$1.00 per lb. (See page 47).....						
Extra Early Vermont. (See page 43).....		9 00	10 00	5 00	1 75	75
Brownell's Beauty. (See page 44).....			10 00	5 00	1 75	75
New York Late Rose. (See page 44).....		5 00	5 50	2 75	1 00	60
Bresee's No. 6, or Peerless. (See page 44).....		4 50	5 00	2 25	85	50
Early Rose. (See page 43).....		4 25	4 50	2 12	80	50
Excelsior. (See page 43).....		4 50	5 00	2 25	85	50
Compton's Surprise. (See page 45).....			10 00	5 00	1 75	75
Brooks' Seedling. (See page 45).....			5 00	2 25	85	50
One year old roots Conover's Colossal Asparagus. Though but 1-year roots, they are as large as the average 2-years old. Price per 100, \$1.25; per 1000, \$10.00; per mail, per 100 \$2.00; small roots, per mail, \$1.30.						
Wilson's Albany Strawberry vines, per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$8.00; per 100, per mail, \$1.30.						
Charles Downing " " per 100, \$1.00; per 1000 \$8.00; per 100, per mail, \$1.30.						
Horseradish Setts. Per 100, \$1.00; per 1000, \$7.00; per 100, per mail, \$1.40.						



Marblehead Champion Pole Bean.

After testing on my experimental grounds for the past ten years almost every variety of pole bean known, I find this new pole bean excels every other variety in earliness. While, as is well known to market gardeners, the pole varieties do not usually begin to blossom until the first picking has been made on the early sorts of bush beans that were planted at the same date, the Marblehead Champion Pole will be found to be so early as to have beans ready to pick for market *as early or earlier than the earliest bush varieties*. Per package, 15 cents.

EXCELSIOR OATS. This new white oat is warmly endorsed by Hon. Levi Bartlett, a distinguished agricultural writer, and highly recommended for the size of the grains, the weight per bushel, and for its great productiveness. These oats were imported from England and distributed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington in 1869. This is a white bush Oat, but very distinct from the Probsteier. It is a very early variety, ripening ten or twelve days in advance of the common oat. The yield per acre has not been quite equal to the Probsteier, but they are heavier, weighing sometimes 42 lbs. to the measured bushel.

Per bushel (of 32 lbs.) \$2.00 | Per peck - - - \$1.70
Per half bushel - - - 1.25 | Per 4 lbs. sent by mail .75

WHITE PROBSTEIER OATS. These are a German oat, well adapted to this climate, and so far have not shown that inclination to deteriorate or "run out" that is usually exhibited by other heavy varieties. It is somewhat taller than the common variety, of strong rank growth, the leaves being very long and wide, and of an unusually dark green color. The straw is *Coarse and Strong and not liable to lodge*. This is also a bush Oat, the grain being distributed on all sides of the heads, which are large and well filled. The kernels are large and plump, and enveloped in a *soft, thin, white husk*. It ripens two or three days later and yields much better than the common variety. The yield has varied from 56 bushels to 98 bushels per acre; the average for six years being a little over 74 bushels per acre. They sometimes weigh 39 lbs. to the bushel. Price same as Excelsior Oats.

SEED BY THE POUND OR BY THE BUSHEL.

Rates by mail, postage paid by me; when ordered by express, express charges to be paid by purchaser.

		Mail.	Exp.			Mail.	Exp.
		lb.	lb.			lb.	lb.
ASPARAGUS.				CUCUMBER.			
Conover's Colossal.....	60	2 00	1 92	Early Cluster.....	30	1 00	92
BEET.	Table Varieties.			Early Frame.....	30	1 00	92
Early Bassano.....	40	1 35	1 27	Early White Spine.....	50	1 50	1 42
Yellow Turnip.....	40	1 50	1 42	Long Green.....	50	1 50	1 42
Bastian's New Turnip Beet.....	60	2 50	2 42	Boston Pickling.....	60	2 00	1 92
Bastian's Half Long.....	50	1 75	1 67	Short Pickling.....	60	2 00	1 92
Early Blood Turnip.....	30	1 00	92	New Jersey Hybrid, (an extra long white spine).....	50	1 50	1 42
Dewing's Early Blood Turnip.....	40	1 25	1 17	White Japan, (an extra early white spine)...	50	1 50	1 42
Extra Flat.....	40	1 35	1 27	LETTUCE.			
Egyptian.....	1 00	3 00	2 92	White Tennis Ball.....	1 50	5 00	4 92
Simon's Early Blood Turnip.....	40	1 25	1 17	Early Curled Silesia.....	1 00	3 00	2 92
Long Smooth Dark Blood.....	30	1 00	92	Early Simpson.....	1 25	4 00	3 92
BEET.	Mangold Wurizels (for stock.)			Roston Curled (true).....	1 25	4 00	3 92
Norbiton Giant Long Red.....	25	80	72	Neapolitan Cabbage.....	1 00	3 00	2 92
Improved American Sugar.....	50	1 50	1 42	Drumhead.....	1 00	3 00	2 92
Carter's Orange Globe.....	25	1 00	92	Perpignan.....	1 25	4 00	3 92
Carter's Long Red Mammoth.....	25	1 00	92	MELON.			
Yellow Ovoid.....	25	80	72	Muskmelon.			
White Sugar.....	20	70	62	Arlington.....	60	2 00	1 92
Vilmorin's Improved French Sugar.....	50	1 50	1 42	Sills Hybrid.....	60	2 00	1 92
Yellow Globe.....	20	70	62	Christiana.....	75	2 50	2 42
Red Globe.....	20	70	62	Improved Cantaloupe.....	60	2 00	1 92
Red Ovoid.....	25	80	72	Skillmans.....	50	1 50	1 42
BERBERRY.				Jenny Lind.....	50	1 50	1 42
CABBAGE.				Nutmeg. (The early Boston variety)....	50	1 50	1 42
Wyman.....	3 50	12 00	11 92	White Japan.....	50	1 50	1 42
Imp. Am. Savoy, Extra Curled.....	1 50	5 00	4 92	Green Citron.....	40	1 25	1 17
Fottler's Early Drumhead.....	2 00	7 00	6 92	Long Yellow.....	40	1 25	1 17
Little Pixie.....	75	2 50	2 42	Casaba.....	60	2 00	1 92
Nonpareil—very early.....	50	1 50	1 42	Watermelon.			
Early York.....	50	1 50	1 42	Bayard Taylor.....	75	2 50	2 42
Early Jersey Wakefield (true).....	2 00	7 00	6 92	Gypsy.....	60	2 00	1 92
Early Schweinfurt.....	1 50	5 00	4 92	Mountain Sweet.....	35	1 00	92
Early Winnigstadt.....	1 00	3 25	3 17	Mountain Sprout.....	50	1 50	1 42
Bergen Drumhead.....	1 25	3 50	3 42	Phinney's.....	60	2 00	1 92
Stone Mason Drumhead (fine).....	1 50	5 00	4 92	Ice Cream.....	50	1 50	1 42
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead.....	2 50	8 00	7 92	Orange.....	60	2 00	1 92
Premium Flat Dutch.....	1 25	4 00	3 92	Japan Cream-Fleshed Sculptured-Seeded..	60	2 00	1 92
Improved American Savoy.....	1 50	5 00	4 92	MUSTARD.			
Red Drumhead.....	1 00	3 00	2 92	White.....	20	50	42
Red Dutch.....	1 00	3 00	2 92	OKRA.			
Savoy for Greens.....	35	1 25	1 17	Early Dwarf.....	30	1 10	1 02
CARROT.				Long Green.....	30	1 10	1 02
Early Short Horn.....	50	1 50	1 42	ONION.			
Carter's Early Horn.....	50	1 50	1 42	Early Globe Red (my own growing).....	1 50	5 00	4 92
Improved Long Orange.....	50	1 50	1 42	Early Flat Red.....	1 50	5 00	4 92
Long Orange.....	30	1 25	1 17	Large Red Wethersfield (my own growing)...	1 25	4 00	3 92
Large White Belgian.....	30	1 00	92	Southport Red Globe (my own growing)...	1 25	4 00	3 92
Yellow Belgian.....	40	1 25	1 17	Southport White Globe.....	2 00	6 00	5 92
Red Altringham.....	30	1 00	92	Early Cracker (my own growing).....	1 50	5 00	4 92
CAULIFLOWER.				Early Round Yellow Danvers, (my own growing).....	1 50	5 00	4 92
Lenormand's.....	5 00	18 00	17 92	White Portugal.....	1 50	5 00	4 92
Early Paris.....	4 00	12 00	11 92	Late Yellow or Strasburg.....	1 00	3 50	3 42
CELERY.				New Queen.....	2 50	8 00	7 92
Sandringham.....	1 50			Marzajole.....	2 00		
Boston Market.....	1 50	5 00	4 92	Ten pound lots of either of the above varieties			
White Solid.....	62	2 00	1 92	25 cents less per pound; twenty-five pounds 50			
Turner's White Solid.....	75	2 50	2 42	cents less per pound.			
CHICKORY.				PARSLEY.			
Curled.....	30	1 00	92	Double Curled.....	35	1 25	1 17
CRESS.				PARSNIP.			
Curled.....	25	75	67	Maltese.....	40	1 50	1 42
CUCUMBER.				Large Dutch.....	25	89	72
Extra Early Russian.....	60	2 00	1 92				

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Mail. lb.	Exp. lb.		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Mail. lb.	Exp. lb.
PARSNIP.				SQUASH.			
Abbott's Improved Hollow Crowned.....	40	1 50	1 42	Boston Marrow.....	50	1 50	1 42
Large Hollow Crowned, or Gurnsey.....	30	1 00	92	Summer Crookneck.....	30	1 00	92
Student.....	40	1 00	92	Large Winter Crookneck.....	30	1 00	92
PUMPKIN.				Early White Bush, or Scallop.....	30	1 00	92
Large Field.....	15	40	32	Early Yellow Bush.....	30	1 00	92
Cheese.....	20	75	67	TOMATO.			
RADISH.				Canada Victor. [Selected seed.].....	3 00	10 00	9 92
Carters Selected Long Scarlet.....	40	1 25	1 17	Trophy.....	2 00	6 00	5 92
Yellow Turnip.....	50	1 50	1 42	Essex Early.....	1 50	5 00	4 92
London Particular Long Scarlet.....	30	1 00	92	Gen. Grant.....	1 25	4 00	3 92
Early Scarlet Olive.....	30	1 00	92	Keyes' Early Prolific.....	1 25	4 00	3 92
French Breakfast.....	30	1 00	92	Boston Market.....	1 50	5 00	4 92
Early Rose Olive.....	30	1 00	92	Large Red.....	1 25	4 00	3 92
Covent Garden (Early Long Scarlet).....	30	1 00	92	Tilden.....	1 25	4 00	3 92
Red Turnip.....	30	1 00	92	TURNIP.			
White Turnip.....	30	1 00	92	White Tankard.....	20	75	67
Wood's Fine Frame.....	30	1 00	92	American Rutabaga.....	30	1 00	92
Chinese Rose Winter.....	60	2 00	1 92	Devonshire Greystone.....	20	75	67
Black Spanish (Long).....	30	1 00	92	Early Red Top.....	25	80	72
Black Spanish (Round).....	30	1 00	92	Early White Top, or Early White Dutch..	25	80	72
California White.....	1 00	4 00	3 92	Golden Ball.....	30	1 00	92
SAGE. American.....	1 25	4 00	3 92	Improved Yellow Globe.....	40	1 25	1 17
SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.....	60	2 00	1 92	Yellow Top Aberdeen.....	25	80	72
SPINACH.				Long White Cowhorn.....	25	80	72
Round Leaved.....	20	60	52	Skirving's Swede, or Rutabaga.....	20	75	67
Prickly Seeded.....	20	60	52	Carter's Imperial Swede.....	20	75	67
New Zealand.....	60	2 00	1 92	Orange Jelly.....	30	1 00	92
SQUASH.				Large White French.....	25	80	72
Marblehead.....	75	2 50	2 42	Sweet German.....	30	1 00	92
Hubbard.....	60	2 00	1 92	London Purple Top Swede.....	20	75	67
American Turban.....	60	2 00	1 92	Shamrock Swede (fine).....	30	1 00	92
				Laing's Swede.....	20	80	72
				Jersey Navet.....	50	1 50	1 42

Seeds by the peck or bushel, per express; charges to be paid by purchaser.

BEANS.		Peck.		Bushel.		CORN.		Peck.		Bushel.	
Bush or Dwarf.											
Yellow Eye.....		1 25	4 50			Mammoth Field.....		1 25	4 50		
Early Fegee.....		1 50	5 00			Sweet Corn for Fodder.....		1 00	3 00		
Early Long Yellow Six Weeks.....		1 75	6 00			Hundred Days Dent.....		1 25	4 50		
Dwarf German Wax (Round).....		2 00									
Dwarf German Wax (Long).....		2 50									
Early White Marrow.....		1 25	4 50								
Early White Pea.....		1 25	4 50								
Early White Navy or Medium.....		1 25	4 50								
Early Mohawk.....		2 00	7 00								
Dwarf Wax.....		3 00	10 00								
Early Valentine.....		2 00	7 00								
Early China.....		1 80	6 50								
BEANS.		Pole or Running.									
Horticultural.....		3 00	9 00								
Concord.....		3 00	9 00								
BROOM CORN.											
Dwarf Broom.....		1 50	5 00								
Evergreen.....		1 25	4 50								
ALSIKE CLOVER.....		6 00	20 00								
CORN.											
Mexican.....		3 00									
Bates.....		2 00									
Moore's Early Concord.....		2 00	7 00								
Early Minnesota.....		2 00	7 00								
Crosby's Early Sweet.....		1 75	6 00								
Stowell's Evergreen Sweet.....		1 50	5 00								
Early Yellow Field.....		1 00	3 00								
							</				

CHOICE VARIETIES OF PEAS.

Our English cousins are annually sending out many new varieties of peas as improvements over the older varieties; many of them have proved to be marked improvements, such as the Little Gem and Advancer, but of others I must say that though my aim and ambition is to introduce every new vegetable worthy of notice to my patrons, many of these new named sorts have but little beyond a new name to recommend them to the cultivation of our American gardeners. Why this is so is in part explained by the fact that our climate being hotter and dryer than that of England, new varieties do not here show their distinctive characteristics as markedly as there, and hence may prove too little different from older sorts to be of any value this side the water. For this reason I introduced some new sorts into my annual Catalogue with hesitation; while others I have not advertised until the good qualities claimed for them by our English Cousins can be proved by actual experiment to be transportable to this side the water. In my list of Rare and Novel will be found the most promising of the new varieties.

CARTER'S EARLY PREMIUM GEM will be found a decided acquisition, being just about as early as Little Gem, while it is a better yielder with much larger pea and pods. It is of the same dwarf growth as Little Gem. TOM THUMB is full as early as Little Gem, rather more dwarf in habits of growth and more productive, but the pea is not so sweet.

For family use, I would particularly call the attention of my customers to Hair's Dwarf Mammoth, Laxton's Quantity, McLean's Epicurean and McLean's Premier as varieties that grow very stocky, with a dwarfish habit, and bear very large peas of the deliciously sweet or wrinkled class.

YORKSHIRE HERO. This is one of the best of the new late peas, the pods growing to a large size and filling out plumply to the end, in this characteristic proving superior to some of the new varieties. It is a splendid cropper, and has all the sweet, marrow-like flavor of the wrinkled kinds.

EARLY WINSHIP. This is a new American Pea, which

promises well for a first early. It is well worthy of a trial by market gardeners in different sections.

I have strongly recommended the McLEAN'S ADVANCER and my variety of EXTRA EARLY DAN O'ROURKE Peas, as the most excellent varieties of their kinds for market gardeners; the ADVANCER, while it has the tenderness and sweetness of the Champion of England, surpasses that fine wrinkled pea, which has heretofore been considered our sweetest and tenderest family pea, in being a fortnight earlier, while it grows but about two-thirds as high and crops fully as well. It has the same wrinkled appearance as the Champion, and placed side by side could not be distinguished from it.

The EXTRA EARLY DAN O'ROURKE I recommend as the best of all varieties of Dan O'Rourke in the market; for, as most gardeners know, there are several varieties sold under that name, which differ in earliness, in yield, in dwarf habit and in size and fullness of pod. CARTER'S FIRST CROP is about a week earlier than DAN O'ROURKE, but the pods are smaller; still it is an excellent early sort for the kitchen garden, but of inferior value for the market gardener. A further trial, by market gardeners, has brought the CARACTACTUS into high favor. The pods are of a good size for an early pea and well filled.

BROWN'S EARLY DWARF MARROWFAT PEA, will be found to be the earliest and most dwarf of all Marrowfats.

THE EARLY KENT I send out is the Early Kent in its purity. This pea has been greatly deteriorated of late years by careless cultivation, but the seed I send out will be found to have all the desirable qualities possessed by the Early Kent in its early days. I recommend it to market gardeners as a reliable first early sort.

Cape Cod, or



Prices of Cranberry Plants Rooted.

I have arranged with a reliable grower to supply Cranberry Plants at the following rates:—

<i>Mansfield Creeper</i>	10,000 plants by Express, freight paid by purchaser, sufficient for one acre at two feet apart.....	\$25 00
	If sent by mail, prepaid by me	30 00
5,000.....	" " " " per 1000	3 50
1,000.....	" " " " " "	4 00
100.....	" " " " per 100	50
<i>Mansfield Creeper</i> , a new upland variety, habit and growth different from other varieties—these are furnished by cuttings, or shoots—take root freely, and are as safe in planting as rooted varieties.....		
	Price per 100	60


Full directions for cultivation sent with each lot ordered.

Bell Cranberry. I introduce this new variety for the first time this season. Berries are not very large, but uniform in size, and of dark color. The plant is very productive. It ripens by the 5th of September, *two or three weeks earlier than other varieties*, which gives them a higher price in the market. Plants furnished by the 100 or 1000. Price per 100, per mail, \$1.00; per 1000, per mail, \$7.50.

GRAFTING WAX. By Mail 50 cents per pound; 30 cents per half pound.

SUPERIOR ONION SEED.

Sow in drills 14 inches apart, using 4 lbs. of seed to the acre.

 My stock of Onion Seed is raised with peculiar care, none but the very best and earliest onions being selected for seed stock, and from these I select carefully, by hand, my seed onions. *Not an ounce of seed is sent out from my establishment that is not perfectly reliable.* Exercising such care, I claim for it a quality superior to most of that in the market, which is raised either from very small, refuse onions, from large and coarse onions, or, again, from such onions as the seed grower chances to have on hand—either of which qualities tends to produce poor onions. All the onion seed of my own growing is raised in locations perfectly isolated, and *the yellow sorts will be found to be almost entirely free of any mixture with red.* Below I add a few extracts from the many letters received from my customers.

Early Round Danvers Yellow Onion. The Danvers Onion excels in earliness, and yields more than the Flat Red or Yellow sorts. Over 1000 bushels have been raised on an acre. It commands a readier sale than the Red sorts, and brings a higher price in the market.

Early Flat Red. One of the very earliest, hardy and reliable. A capital sort for the extreme north where other sorts are too late to bottom and ripen well.


Early Round Red, or Danvers Red. This ripens two or three weeks earlier than Red Wethersfield. Scullions are almost unknown with this onion when grown from most carefully selected seed stock, it being as reliable for bottoming well as Winnigstadt Cabbage is to make a head.



Southport Late Red Globe. This variety of Late Red is very popular in the markets of New York, where it sells at a higher price per barrel than the common Red Wethersfield. Being much rounder it measures better, and for this reason also is more profitable for market gardeners to grow. It is quite late, and I therefore do not recommend it for farmers who live north of southern Connecticut.

White Globe. As white and handsome as a newly made snow-ball; sells half as high again as other sorts. Too late to grow north of southern Connecticut. Should be dried in an airy and shady place.

The Early Cracker Onion is the earliest of all my Yellow sorts and an excellent kind to raise where the seasons are short.


PEDIGREE ONION SEED.

 An observing intelligent farmer claimed that earliness, reliability for bottoming, smallness of neck can be as thoroughly inbred in an onion, as capacity to transmit her good qualities can be inbred in a cow or in any class of animals. What is possible to attain to in this matter my customers find in my onion seed, as shown in *the extracts from letters given below.* Those who have never raised onions from seed raised from stock so carefully selected will be equally surprised and pleased at the result.

 An axiom that every onion grower soon learns, "*cheap onion seed is always dear.*" 

ONION SEED BY THE POUND.

	Mail.	Mail.	Exp.
	1 lb.	1 lb.	1 lb.
White Globe	\$2 00	\$6 00	\$5 92
New Queen	2 50	8 00	7 92
White Portugal	1 50	5 00	4 92
Large Red Wethersfield (own growing)	1 25	4 00	3 92
Southport Late Red Globe	1 25	4 00	3 92
Early Round Yellow Danvers, my own growing, from hand picked onions	1 50	5 00	4 92
Early Round Yellow Danvers, in 10 lb. lots		4 75	4 67
" " " " in 25 lb. lots		4 50	4 42
Extra Early Yellow Flat, or Cracker	1 50	5 00	4 92
Early Red Globe, (own growing)	1 50	5 00	4 92
Early Globe Red in 10 lb. lots		4 75	4 67
" " in 25 lb. lots		4 50	4 42
Early Flat Red	1 50	5 00	4 92

 Onions can be raised in the South the same year from the black seed. I would particularly desire to call the attention of my patrons in the *South* to the fact that *seed grown as far north as my farms are located will as a rule produce in the Southern States full sized onions the first season*, without resorting to the expensive and slow method of sowing seeds for setts, which must be planted another season to get the fully developed onion, as is the ordinary practice at the South. Please observe that several of the recommendations given below are from Southern States; and the onions were matured *full sized the first year* from my black seed. My customers in Texas have written me that they have grown onions the first year from black seed of my raising, in one instance, three inches in diameter, and in another weighing a pound each.

"The Early Globe Red Onion seed which I purchased of you last year gave the best satisfaction. I believe that every seed grew. They took the first prize at the Monongahela Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society." ADAM WICKERHAM.

Monongahela, Washington Co., Pa., Feb. 25, 1874.

"I have raised here from your Danvers Onion seed bulbs averaging three inches in diameter, the first year from seed. Had as good success as I ever had in the best onion growing section of Vermont."

Rural Bower, Greensville Co., Va., Feb. 10, 1874.

FRANK M. GAGE.

"I have bought Danvers Yellow Onion seed from you the last three years, and it has proved true to name every time. I could have bought onion seed last year for from one to two dollars per pound, but I was afraid of it. My experience is, good seed true to name is cheap at almost any price. I have tried many others' seeds, but I must say none that proved so true as yours."

Oswego, N. Y., April 1, 1874.

HENRY SIVERS.

"I must say that all the seeds purchased of you did extra well, especially the Danvers Onion, which grew larger from the seed than any onion around here grew from the sets."

JAMES MCGOWAN.

Phillipsburg, Warren Co., N. J., Feb. 15, 1874.

"Having bought my Onion seeds of you for the past three years, and each year having tried other seed in the same field on a fair trial, every time I am convinced that yours is the best I can get, so I send you my order for twelve pounds."

Marshall, Wis., Jan. 31, 1874.

DAVID GUNNING.

"From your Danvers Onion seed planted in February of last year, I grew specimens weighing over one pound each."

J. W. FLEMMING.

San Saba, Texas, June 29, 1873.

"It is due you to say that I have purchased my seeds of you for several years and that they have been what you recommend every time. I can buy onion seed at one dollar and a half per pound, but prefer yours at four dollars."

ED. HAWLEY.

Ganges, Mich., March 3, 1873.

"The seeds we had from you last year did well, and the onion which was of the Danvers Yellow variety did extra. We had onions to take up for the market in August, and four of the largest weighed two pounds. We find that your seed is far better than we can raise ourselves."

Raymond, New Hampshire.

MRS. SARAH H. CORSON.

"The seeds you sent to me last spring gave satisfaction. My onions were admired; they grew so even and large; every seed came up and made a large onion."

J. M. COFFIN.

Leon, Iowa, March 12, 1872.

"Your Danvers Onions grew better than those from the seed I raised on my own farm. It was the largest crop of onions I ever saw grow. I measured off three square rods of them in which there was not much difference; one of the pieces had eight bushels, wanting ten pounds, which is ahead of anything I ever saw in line of onions." L. F. JOSLIN.
Frankfort, New York, March 6, 1873.

"The Early Round Yellow Danvers and Early Round Red have seemed to vie with each other in their good behavior. They have yielded me eight hundred bushels to the acre of first class onions."
North Adams, Mass., April 15, 1873. JOSEPH B. WHEELER.

"Let me say that the Danvers Onion seed purchased of you last year gave best satisfaction. I believe that every seed grew. Nor did I find but one red onion in the whole lot, which is much to say for its purity."
Wellington, Lorain Co., Ohio. S. S. PARKER.

"One of my neighbors said he would rather have your Onion seed, at ten dollars per pound, than to have seed sent out by many other parties for nothing; for with your seed he had perfect satisfaction, while with others he had met with disappointment; your seed had never failed him, and that is saying a good deal."
Coopersville, Mich., May 3, 1872. JOHN L. EDGAR.

"I have had seeds from you for myself and neighbors for five years, and they have given good satisfaction. The Danvers Yellow Onion can't be beat. I think you make improvement on them every year by hand picking."
Albion, Iowa, March 30, 1872. JONATHAN ROBERTS.

"Last year I bought of you one pound of onion seed (Yellow Danvers) and sowed it with one of Holbrook's drills, in hole No. 6. It went over about twenty-five rods of ground. They were so thick I was obliged to pull up a great many, but I harvested about one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty bushels of nice onions. I was much pleased with the Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage and Trophy Tomato."
Painesville, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1872. H. M. MANCHESTER.

"Your three and a half pounds of Onion seed I got last year did exceedingly well. I got first prize at County Fair. My whole crop brought me over seven hundred dollars."
East Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 16, 1872. E. H. WURTS.

"From two ounces of Yellow Danvers Onion seed, I purchased of you last spring, I raised thirty-six bushels on six square rods of ground, or at the rate of nine hundred and sixty bushels to the acre."
Ryegate, Vt., Nov. 14, 1872. DAVID LANG.

"The Early Globe and Danvers Onions were splendid. Most of them grew to four and four and a half inches in diameter, and weighed fourteen to seventeen ounces each."
Richmond, Utah, 1871. C. TRAVELLER.

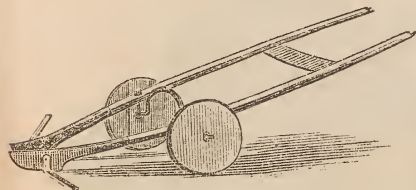
"Mine is the first crop of field onions raised in this section of the country, and are an entire success, owing to the purity of your seed."
Osborn, Mo., Dec., 20, 1869. A. C. TEMPLE.

Implements for Cultivation of Onions and other Vegetables.

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL.....	\$12 00
MATTHEWS' HAND CULTIVATOR.....	6 00
MATTHEWS' COMBINED SEED DRILL AND CULTIVATOR; this drill is intended for small patches of vegetables.	10 00
GOODWIN'S ONION WEEDER.....	5 00
SCUFFLE HOE.....	1 00
DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.....	1 50

The prices of these implements are those at which they are retailed at the seed stores in the large cities, at which rates I will superintend without charge the purchasing and forwarding of any of these machines to the address of any person ordering them.

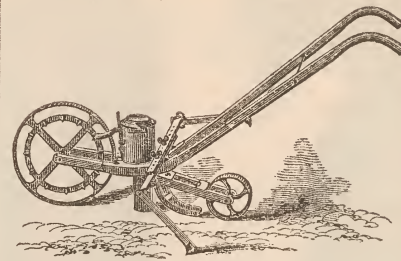
Goodwin's Onion Weeder.



Every gardener knows the importance of weeding with implements as closely as possible to the rows of vegetables in order to lessen the cost of hand weeding. Last season I collected together all the implements that had been invented to weed both sides of the row at the same time. Some of them were very costly, being priced as high as \$35. The one that did the work decidedly the best was Goodwin's. This not only cuts each side of the row at the same time, but also half way across between the two rows. It was invented by a practical farmer, and on any vegetable farm will pay for itself several times in the course of a season.

Matthews' Garden Seed Drill.

The new drill was invented by Mr. E. G. MATTHEWS, the inventor and manufacturer of the HOLBROOK "REGULATOR" SEED DRILL. Time and experience have enabled him to improve upon that and produce in this new machine one, which, though closely resembling that, is greatly superior to it, or any other drill I am acquainted with. It is tasty in appearance; simple in principle; may be operated with ease and rapidity; is thoroughly constructed throughout, and there are no parts subject to unusual wear.



The Agitator is an ingenious and effective device, without springs, cams, gears or belts to get out of order, wherein it surpasses the Holbrook machine.

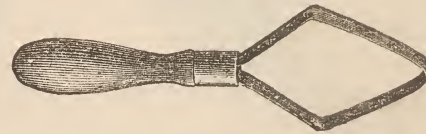
A simple contrivance gauges the deposit of the seed with mechanical accuracy to the depth required. Its Adjustable Markers answer the double purpose of markers and legs.

Full directions for use on the cover of each machine.

Price, boxed and delivered to any depot or express office in Boston, \$12.00.

Noyes' Hand Weeder.

This is an excellent little implement for hand weeding in bed sauce, such as onions, carrots and the like; it is especially valuable when the ground is hard or baked. It is much preferable to the bent hoop or knives, which are often used. To test its value on my own grounds I

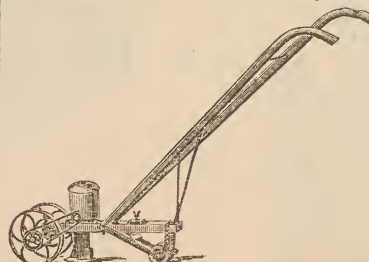


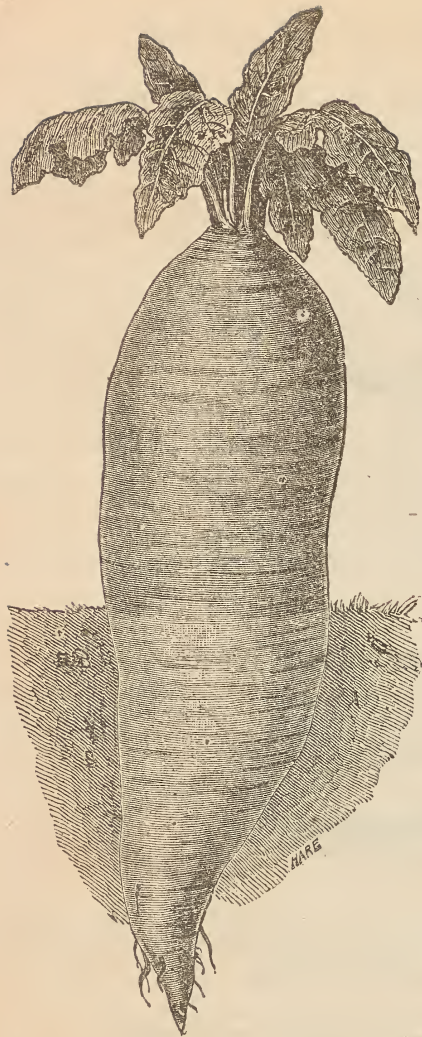
sent for a couple and put them in the hands of two of my boys to try; they liked them so well I sent for a dozen, and we have had them in use for several years, to our great satisfaction. The price of them sent by express is 40 cents each; per mail, 50 cents.

Matthews' Hand Cultivator.

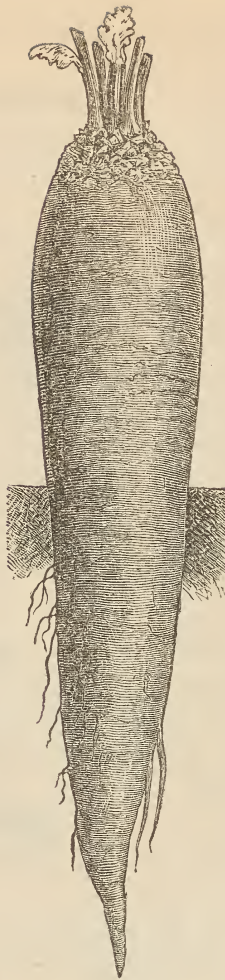
THE MATTHEWS' HAND CULTIVATOR is an improved implement for garden and field use, to destroy and prevent the growth of weeds between the rows of Beets, Carrots, Onions, Turnips, or other row crops, and for flat cultivation generally. It is light, durable, simple, and easy to operate. With the Cultivator is combined a neat little seed sower, suitable for use where small patches of vegetables are planted. The large drill, having a larger wheel and other advantages, is the implement for market gardeners and those who plant largely. Among the good points of this implement,

single and combined, are the following:—1st, it has two wheels, causing it to run steady. It weeds a width of from six to fourteen inches. 2d, the teeth are held to the frame by a bolt and nut, instead of a key, and being arranged with side guards can be run close to the rows. 3d, it is made of the best seasoned white oak, and is strong and durable. 4th, the frame being wood (instead of cast iron), it does not break like the iron ones in market. 5th, the cultivator can be gauged to run the desired depth by raising or lowering the wheels, which are held in place by one bolt and thumb nut. 6th, it is arranged to receive a neat and reliable seed drill attachment, by removing the side arms only making at \$10.00 the cheapest combined Drill and Cultivator ever offered. 7th, the seed drill attachment need not be removed when used as a cultivator, unless the operator prefers to do so; simply throw it out of gear by removing belt, or chain. 8th, it is neatly boxed for shipping without charge.

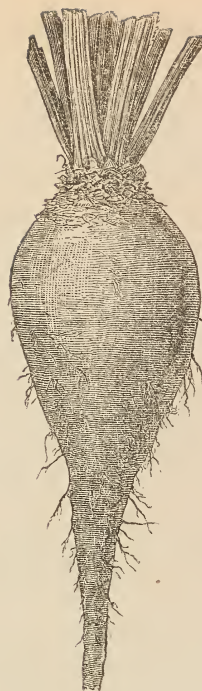




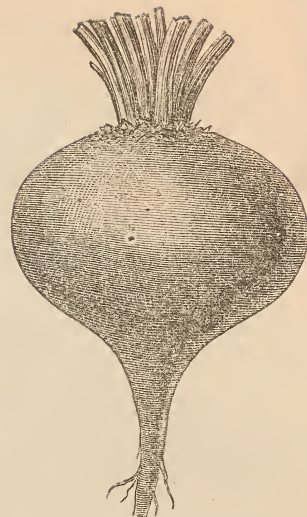
Norbiton's Giant Mangold Wurtzel.



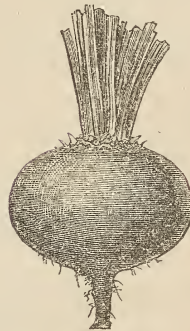
Long Smooth Beet.



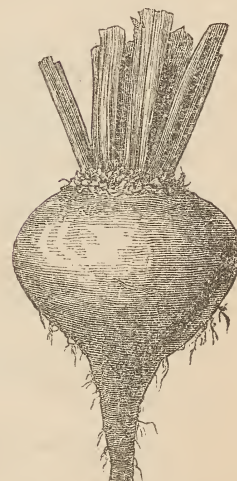
Bastian's
Half Long Beet.



Bastian's
Early Blood Turnip Beet.



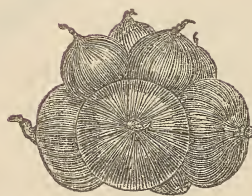
Egyptian Beet.



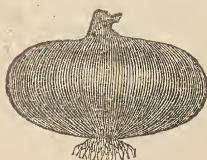
Early Bassano Beet.



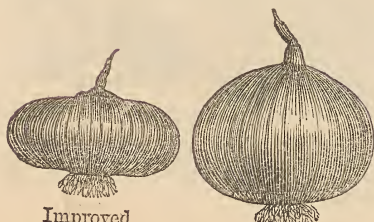
Moore's Concord Corn.



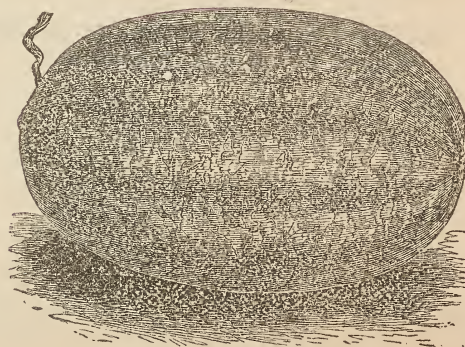
Potato Onions.



Large Red Onion.



Improved
Large Yellow, or Danvers Early Yel-
Cracker Onion. low Onion.



Phinney's Watermelon.



Trophy Tomato.

CHOICE VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS.

I have aimed to include in my collection of Flower Seed standard varieties, with the addition of such kinds as have proved a real acquisition in floriculture. Many varieties that are usually advertised separately, I have thought best to include in a single package under the name of "mixed varieties." My three warrants I also throw around my flower seed, for it is my design that they shall be equally reliable with my vegetable seed. Let me remind my friends that flower seed, being for the most part very small in size, require extra precaution in the preparation of the soil, depth of planting, and protection from extremes of cold and wet. Do not, as a rule, plant in the open ground before the weather has become settled; better wait until the middle of May. Before planting, the soil should be made very fine and be well enriched. Then, seed the size of sweet peas may be planted three-quarters of an inch to an inch deep, and the very smallest seed should be planted barely under the surface, having fine earth sifted over them and slightly packed with the hand or a strip of board pressed upon it. It will keep the moisture in and facilitate vegetation if a newspaper is spread over the surface, after planting, and kept down with stones for two or three days. Thin out the plants when very small with a bold hand, and after they have attained to the height of a couple of inches, thin again boldly. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habit of growth; a very common mistake is to crowd too much. Special rates when large amounts are ordered by Clubs. Terms to Dealers on application.

No.		Price per P'k'ge	No.		Price per P'k'ge
1	Abronia Umbellata (See Plate.).....	10	12	Ammobium Alatum	5
	Handsome, trailing annuals, with clusters of sweet-scented flowers resembling the Verbena. Fine for baskets or for the garden. Sow seed under glass and set the plants eighteen inches apart. Bloom from August until October.			A very desirable <i>white</i> Everlasting Flower. Showy for the border and makes very pretty dried flowers. Hardy annual, two feet.	
2	Aconitum . (<i>Monkshood</i>).....	5		Amaranthus .	
	A hardy perennial, grows well in any good soil, even when in the shade.			Ornamental foliaged plants, producing a striking effect as centres of flower beds or mixed in with flowers. They are most brilliant on poor soil. Half-hardy annual.	
	Acroclinium .		13	Amaranthus Bicolor Ruber . (<i>New</i> .) <i>Very fine</i> ; the lower half of a leaf a <i>fiery red scarlet</i> , the upper half <i>maroon</i> . It is sometimes <i>tipped with yellow</i> ; said to be unsurpassed by any ornamental leaved plant.....	10
	One of the most beautiful of the everlasting flowers. Very desirable for the flower garden and beautiful for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut as soon as they begin to expand. This flower is rendered desirable from its early appearance in bloom. In a garden of more than two hundred varieties of flowers, planted at the same time, this was the first to bloom. Half-hardy annual.		14	—, Tricolor , (<i>Joseph's Coat</i> .) Leaves <i>scarlet, yellow and green</i> , beautiful, two feet.....	5
3	Acroclinium Roseum . Bright <i>Rose</i>	10	15	—, Melancholicus . <i>Blood-red</i> foliage of brilliant beauty when lighted by the sun. Fine for ribboning or grouping. From Japan, one and a half feet.....	5
4	—, Alba . Pure <i>White</i>	10	16	—, Salicifolius . This comparatively new annual is exceedingly beautiful, both in form and color. As a foliage plant it is one of the finest in cultivation. Plant of a pyramidal form, two or more feet in height. Leaves long, narrow and wavy, changing in color from a bronzy green to a brilliant scarlet, as the plant attains age. From its graceful appearance, this is sometimes called "Fountain Plant.".....	15
5	Adonis Flower	5	17	Anterrhinum . (<i>Snap-Drageon</i>).....	5
	A hardy annual with very pretty foliage, producing bright <i>red</i> flowers. Set plants one foot apart. Grows about one foot high and blooms for a long time.			A very showy and hardy perennial, about two feet high, and flowering well the first season. Sow the seeds early, in pots or under glass, and transplant six inches apart.	
6	Agrostemma, Mixed	5	18	Aristolochia, Mixed	15
	Very pretty, free-blooming, hardy annuals, growing about one foot high, making a showy bed and fine for cutting. Can be easily transplanted, and should be set five or six inches apart.			Highly ornamental and attractive climbers, with curiously shaped flowers of the most varied and beautiful colors. The flowers resemble a Dutchman's pipe. Hardy perennial.	
7	Ageratum, Mixed	5		Aster .	
	Hardy annuals for beds or borders and nice for cutting. Grow about one foot high, and continue in bloom all summer. Set six inches apart.			Very beautiful and popular half-hardy annuals, growing from ten to eighteen inches high. For profusion of flowers and richness of display, the Asters are unrivalled. Sow the seed early in the spring under glass or in pots in the house, and transplant into rich soil, about one foot apart.	
	Alonsoa .		19	Aster, Dark Purple-red , Peony Flowered; (<i>new</i>) <i>magnificent</i>	20
	A very ornamental bedding plant; flowers freely from June till the frost—a half hardy annual.		20	—, Black-brown , Peony-Flowered; (<i>new</i>) very beautiful color.....	20
8	Alonsoa Grandiflora , (large flowered,) deep <i>scarlet</i> , two feet high.....	10	21	—, Black-blue , Imbrique Pompon; (<i>new</i>) very attractive.....	20
9	—, Warszewiezi , bright <i>crimson</i> , from Chili, one and a half feet high.....	10			
	Alyssum .				
	Very fragrant, free-flowering, pretty plants for beds, edging or rock-work. Much used for bouquets on account of their delicate, honey-like fragrance.				
10	Alyssum, Sweet . <i>White</i> , very sweet, hardy annual blooms freely all summer.....	5			
11	—, Saxatile . <i>Yellow</i> , extremely showy. A hardy perennial.....	5			

No.		Price per P'k'g	No.		Price per P'k'g
22	Aster, "Goliath." <i>New</i> , (for description see page 42).	25	47	—, Spotted, Rose-Flowered, Mixed. (See Plate.)	
23	—, Washington. <i>White</i> , (New). Flowers very globular and extremely pure in color.	20		Very large flowered, double and with perfectly formed flowers; from six to eight fine varieties, all spotted with white.	15
24	—, Washington. <i>Peach-bloom</i> , (New). Flowers very globular and extremely delicate in tint. Seed scarce.	25	48	—, Dwarf Camelia Mixed. From eight splendid double varieties; one-half foot.	10
25	—, "The Queen's Cockade." <i>New</i> . For description see page 42.	15	49	Balloon Vine.	10
26	—, "The Meteor." A beautiful novelty. (For description see page 42).	10		Ornamental climbing plant, remarkable for an inflated membranous capsule, (<i>white</i> in color) from which it derives the name of Balloon Vine. Suitable for the greenhouse or out-door decoration. Half-hardy annual.	
27	—, German, Double Quilled and Striped. Twenty splendid varieties mixed.	10	50	Begonia Sedeni Victoria. <i>New</i> .	35
28	—, Globe Flowered, Double German. Twelve splendid varieties mixed.	10		For description see page 42.	
29	—, Boltze's New Dwarf Bouquet , about eight inches high, are very double, rich and free-flowering, very fine for pots or beds. Six splendid varieties mixed.	15	51	Bellis Perennis. (<i>Double Daisy</i>).	10
30	—, Truffaut's French Peony-Flowered Perfection. Very large and splendid. Perfect in form, size and fulness of flower. The petals are turned towards the centre, giving the flower the resemblance of a ball. One of the very best of the Asters. Eighteen splendid varieties mixed.	15		A favorite perennial for the border or for pot culture. Set plants six inches apart.	
31	—, Pyramidal, Large and Double. These are similar in style to the Peony variety, but more branching, with splendid, large, extra, double flowers. Very showy. Sixteen varieties mixed.	10	52	Bocconia frutescens. <i>New</i> .	15
32	—, Hedgehog, (or Needle) , with white centre. Six splendid varieties mixed.	10		Beautiful foliated greenhouse plant, suitable for lawns in Summer.	
33	—, New, Giant Emperor. A tall, strong growing variety, with <i>immense</i> flowers. Flowers few, but very double and often four inches in diameter. Twelve fine varieties mixed.	25	53	Black-leaved Beet. (<i>New</i>).	5
34	—, Dwarf Double. A very desirable variety, of a handsome, compactly branching, bouquet-like form; the best for dwarf groups. Several varieties mixed.	10		<i>Intensely black foliage</i> , very glossy and elegant; highly ornamental as a foliated plant.	
35	—, Dwarf Pompon Bouquet. (See Plate.) A beautiful Aster with neat, pompon flowers. Many very fine varieties mixed.	15		Browallia.	
36	—, Above varieties mixed.	15		Very handsome, profusely blooming plants, covered with rich and strikingly beautiful flowers; grows freely in rich soil. Very desirable grown in beds; one and one half feet. Half-hardy annual.	
37	Anagallis, Mixed.	10	54	Browallia, Blue , with white centre. Very brilliant and beautiful, one and one-half feet.	10
	Beautiful trailing hardy annuals about six inches high, and very desirable for small beds, edging, baskets, &c.		55	—, Mixed. One-half foot.	10
38	Azalea. (<i>Finest varieties mixed</i>).	25	56	Bryonopsis Laciniata. (See Plate.)	10
	One of the most ornamental of greenhouse shrubs and admirably adapted for a window plant. It flowers with great profusion. The roots being very fine, it requires a light soil. The seed, which I send out, I have imported from Germany, from one of the most celebrated of growers.			An elegant climber, with <i>Ivy-like foliage</i> and brilliant scarlet fruit exquisitely marked with white. Ten feet. Half-hardy annual.	
39	Asperula Azurea. (See Plate.)	10		Calceolaria.	
	This is a new flower, of recent introduction, and has proved itself worthy of high recommendation. A profuse-flowering, hardy annual of Dwarf habit, with <i>fine foliage</i> and <i>deliciously fragrant, bright sky-blue flowers</i> ; continues in bloom till frost. Well adapted for shady places.		57	Flowers highly decorative; very desirable, indeed invaluable, for the house, greenhouse and the garden. Seeds should be started in pots, but not under glass. Half-hardy perennials.	
40	Bachelor's Button (<i>Centaurea</i>).	5		Calceolaria, Tigridus. (See Plate.) A new spotted variety, <i>extra fine</i> .	35
	A showy, hardy annual, about two feet high—succeeding well in any soil. Set six inches apart.			Callirhoe.	
41	Baptisia Australis.	5		Beautiful, free-flowering plants, beginning to bloom when small and continuing throughout the summer and fall; excellent for beds or masses when sown thick. Hardy annual.	
	A handsome plant of the easiest culture; flowers <i>blue</i> and <i>white</i> . Hardy perennial two feet.		58	Callirhoe, Pedata. Rich <i>purple crimson</i> , with white eye, two feet.	10
42	Bartonia Aurea.	5	59	—, Involucrata. A trailing variety of great beauty; large <i>purple crimson</i> flowers; desirable for hanging baskets.	10
	A showy, half-hardy annual, growing about two feet high, bearing very <i>brilliant yellow</i> flowers. Thin plants to six inches apart.		60	Canary Bird Flower.	10
	Balsams.			A highly ornamental creeper, with exceedingly beautiful <i>yellow fringed</i> flowers and finely divided foliage; a general favorite. Half-hardy annual.	
	Most magnificent, and popular half-hardy annuals, from one and one-half to two feet in height. Sow the seed early in frames, and transplant to a well enriched border, one foot apart.			Canterbury Bells.	
43	Balsams, Double Yellow. (<i>New</i>).	20		Well known biennials, growing about one foot high, producing beautiful bell-shaped flowers. Set six inches apart.	
44	—, Camelia-flowered, Carmine. (<i>New</i>). Splendid new luminous color.	25	61	Canterbury Bells, Blue Single.	5
45	—, Pomegranate-red, with white edge. (<i>New</i>). Very beautiful.	25	62	—, White Single.	5
46	—, Double Mixed Camelia Flowered.	10	63	—, Double Mixed.	10
				Candytuft.	
				A well known hardy annual, very useful for bedding and bouquets, and also for pot culture.	
			64	Candytuft, White.	5
			65	—, Purple.	5
			66	—, Crimson.	5
			67	—, Fragrant.	5



Cobea Scandens.



Salpiglossis.



Thunbergia.



Asperula Azurea.



Sanvitalia.



Maurandia.



Viscaria.



Potentilla.



Leptosiphon.



Rodanthe Maculata.



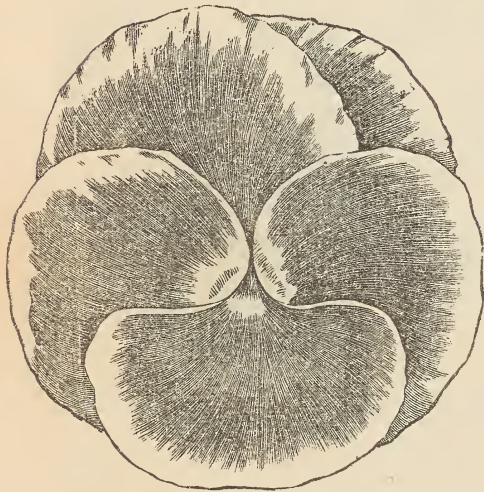
Heddwig's Pink.



English Prize Hollyhocks.



Double Pot Marigold.



Large Stained Pansy.



Ice Plant.



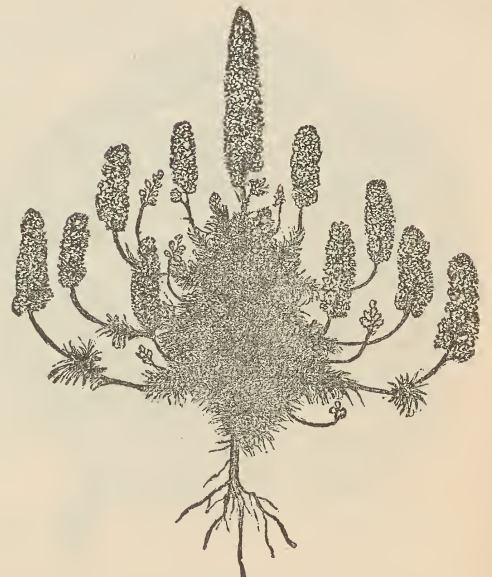
Hyacinth Larkspur.



Nemophila.



Delphinium Formosum.



Delphinium Candelabrum, (Larkspur.)

No		Price per P'k'ge	No.		Price per P'k'ge
	Catch-fly. (<i>Silene</i>.)			Cockscomb.	
	A hardy annual about one foot high :—produces brilliant flowers in great profusion in early summer.			Very singular and attractive half hardy annuals, about two feet high. To perfect the flowers they should be sown in the hot-bed and transplanted into rich soil, one foot apart.	
68	Catch-fly, Red.	5	87	Cockscomb, Cristata Variegata. <i>New and beautiful.</i>	
69	—, White	5		Gold and Crimson Variegated.....	20
	Centranthus.		88	—, New Japan. (For description see page 42).....	15
	Exceedingly pretty, free-flowering, hardy annuals, from six inches to one foot high, and very effective in beds or borders.		89	—, Crimson. Tall, very fine (pure.).....	5
70	Centranthus, Rose.	5	90	—, Dwarf Mixed. Very beautiful.....	10
71	—, White	5	91	—, Feathered. <i>New and very fine for bouquets.</i>	10
72	Chelone Barbata.	10	92	Coleus. (New and finest varieties Mixed) (See Plate.)	35
	A half-hardy perennial, about three feet high, bearing long spikes of scarlet bells. Flowers from July to September; of easy culture.			These gorgeous colored plants with their variegated foliage, are deservedly called the most popular plants in cultivation. Their leaf markings are rich and varied. No garden, basket, vase nor collection of flowers is complete without them. Start the seed in a hot bed or pot in the house and transplant when warm weather comes.	
	Chrysanthemums.		93	Collinsia, Mixed	5
	Handsome hardy annuals about two feet high, blooming from July to October.			Beautiful, hardy annuals, very pretty when grown in a mass. Thin plants to three inches apart.	
73	Chrysanthemums, Double White.	5	94	Collomia, Scarlet.	5
74	—, Double Yellow.	5		A very pretty annual, producing heads of bright red flowers.	
75	—, Mixed.	5		Columbine, (<i>Aquilegia</i>.)	
	Cineraria.			A well known, showy, hardy perennial, about two feet high, blooming in May and June.	
	A well known greenhouse favorite. Remarkable for its free-flowering habit and beauty of foliage. May be had in splendid bloom throughout the greater portion of the year. From the richness and diversity of the colors the Cineraria ranks among the most valuable of our early Spring flowers. Greenhouse perennial.		95	Columbine, Mixed.	5
76	Cineraria, Fine Mixed.	25	96	—, Rocky Mountain. <i>New.</i> (For description see page 42.).....	50
77	—, Maritima. Flowers yellow, leaves large and silvery; an ornamental foliaged plant, fit for edgings, in which case it should be kept from flowering. It forms a fine contrast, in ribbining, with <i>Perilla Nankinensis</i> . One and one-half feet.....	10		Convolvulus.	
78	Cissus, Discolor.	15		Beautiful and showy half hardy annuals, producing an abundance of rich colored flowers. Set plants one foot apart. Blooms from July until autumn.	
	A red-leaved hot-house climber, very brilliant and handsome. A great acquisition. Requires strong heat and a moist atmosphere. Particularly adapted to the hot-house, but will thrive in the parlor by frequently showering the leaves.		97	Convolvulus, Minor, Dwarf Mixed. (See Plate.)..	5
	Clarkia.		98	—, —, Striped. Blue, beautifully striped with white...	5
	A very pretty, hardy annual, about eighteen inches high—blooming from June to September. Set six inches apart.		99	—, —, Double. New and beautiful; from France...	10
79	Clarkia, Rosea.	5	100	—, Major. (<i>Morning Glory</i> .) Fine varieties mixed.	
80	—, White.	5		A well-known, beautiful, climbing annual, suitable for covering arbors, trellises, &c. Blooms from July until autumn.....	5
81	—, Purple.	5	101	Coreopsis, Mixed. (<i>Calliopsis</i> .).....	5
82	—, Mixed.	5		A beautiful, showy, hardy annual, about two feet high, succeeding well in any soil. Produces a fine effect when grown in a mass. Blooms from June until September.	
	Clematis.		102	Coreopsis, Drummond's.	5
	Beautiful, hardy climbers, unrivalled for covering arbors, fences, verandahs, &c; will succeed in any good garden soil.			A very showy, hardy annual with large yellow flowers; suitable for growing in masses, as it continues in bloom all the season. Grows about eighteen inches high.	
83	Clematis, Cirrhosa. One of the new varieties, perfectly hardy, a very rapid climber, literally covering itself with large bunches of white, sweet-scented flowers. Twenty-five feet.....	25	103	Cosmidium, Burridge's.	5
84	Clanthus Dampieri (<i>Glory Pea</i> .).....	25		An elegant annual, growing about two feet high, with rich, brilliantly colored flowers.	
	One of the most attractive plants in cultivation.		104	Cyprus Vine, Scarlet. (<i>Ipomea quamoclit</i> .).....	5
	A shrubby climber, with neat foliage and drooping clusters of large, rich, scarlet, pea-shaped flowers, 3 inches in length. Each flower is beautifully marked with a black, cloud-like blotch. It requires a dry, warm soil and should be watered but sparingly. Remove to the house when cold weather comes.			A tender, climbing annual, with graceful foliage and scarlet flowers. Before planting, pour boiling water on the seeds for a few minutes. Sow in pots in the hot-house in March and remove the plants, without disturbing the roots, to the open ground when the weather becomes warm.	
	Clitoria.		105	Cyprus Vine, White.	5
	Splendid, free-flowering, greenhouse climbers, with large, elegant, pea-shaped flowers. Particularly adapted for training on trellis-work, wire globes, &c. Perennials.			Datura. (Trumpet Flower.)	
85	Clitoria, Cælestis. Sky-blue; from East Indies.....	10		A showy, half-hardy perennial, producing large, sweet-scented, trumpet-shaped flowers. The roots should be removed to the cellar in autumn. Two and a half feet.	
86	Cobea Scandens. (See Plate.).....	10	106	Datura, Wright's. Flowers bell-shaped, of extraordinary size, white bordered with lilac. Two feet.....	10
	A magnificent, climbing plant of rapid growth, producing large, purple, bell-shaped flowers; adapted for out door growth in Summer, also for the house and greenhouse. The seeds are apt to rot in the open ground, hence should be started in the house. Place the seed edgewise in planting. Tender perennial.		107	—, Humilis Double. Double flowers of a rich, golden yellow, a magnificent, free-flowering, sweet-scented variety.....	10
			108	Dahlia, Mixed.	15
				Seeds saved from very fine named sorts mixed, from France. Half-hardy perennial.	
				Delphinium.	
				Flowers remarkable for their great beauty, diversity of shades and striking appearance. Hardy perennials.	

No.		Price per P'k'ge	No.		Price per P'k'ge
109	Delphinium Candelabrum. (See Plate.) <i>A new and elegant variety of Larkspur. The branches are beautifully curved, (pointing upwards,) diminishing in length as they approach the top of the centre spike, thus giving the plant the appearance of a candelabra. Flowers brilliant and varied.</i>	15	131	Fuchsia, or "Ladies' Ear Drop." (Finest and newest varieties mixed.).....	35
110	—, Formosum. (See Plate.) New, flowers remarkably large and brilliant; color exquisite blue and white; will flower the first season from seed. Two feet.....	10	132	Gaillardia, Mixed. (See Plate.).....	5
111	—, Chinese. Mixed. Two and a half feet.....	5		Hardy annuals, universally admired for their fine display. Grow about eighteen inches high, and bloom all summer.	
112	—, Elatum. (See Larkspur.) Blue, two feet.....	5		Gaura.	
113	—, Hybridum. Fine mixed, splendid.....	10		An exceedingly handsome and free-flowering plant, continuing in bloom the whole summer. Of light and graceful habit, bearing spikes of white and red tinted flowers; a profuse bloomer. Succeeds best in sandy loam. Half-hardy annual.	
	Dictanus. (Fraxinella.)		133	Gaura, Lindheimeri. White with pink calyx; from Texas. Two feet.....	5
	Handsome, fragrant, free-flowering, herbaceous plants, suitable for mixed borders. The leaves have a very pleasant smell like lemon peel, when rubbed. The seeds frequently remain dormant for several months. Hardy perennials.		134	Geranium, Fancy, Splendid Mixed.	25
114	Fraxinella, Mixed. Two feet.....	5		Geum.	
115	Erysimum Peroffskianum	5		Handsome, free-flowering, long-blooming and remarkably showy plants. Succeeds best in a sandy loam. Hardy perennials.	
	A very showy, hardy annual about eighteen inches high—bearing spikes of deep orange-colored blossoms. Blooms from June to September.		135	Geum, Mixed.	10
116	Erythrina or Coral Tree	25		Gilia.	
	This magnificent half-hardy shrub, with its fine leaves and most brilliant scarlet flowers is a great acquisition. The gorgeous spikes of scarlet flowers from one to two feet long with which it covers itself bear a resemblance to Coral. Although a tropical plant, it grows freely out of doors if placed in a warm situation. Cut it down to the ground before frost and protect in a cool, dry cellar during winter.		136	Gilia, White.	5
	Eschscholtzia.		137	—, Rose.	5
	A very showy, hardy annual about one foot high, blooming from June until September. Produces a brilliant effect at a distance when grown in a mass.		138	—, Tricolor.	5
117	Eschscholtzia, Yellow	5		Globe Amaranths.	
118	—, White.	5		Tender annuals about two feet high, very ornamental in the garden. The flowers will retain their beauty for a long time if gathered and dried as soon as they are open. Start early in hot-bed, and transplant one foot apart in the border when the weather becomes warm.	
119	—, Tenuifolia.	5	139	Globe Amaranth, White.	5
120	—, Mixed.	5	140	—, Purple.	5
	Eternal Flower. (Helichrysum.)		141	—, Variegated.	5
	A hardy annual, very ornamental in the garden and very desirable for winter bouquets, as they will retain their form and color for years if gathered and dried when first open.		142	—, Mixed.	5
121	Eternal Flower, Yellow.	5	143	Gloxinia, (grandiflora).	50
122	—, Mixed.	5		A superb class of greenhouse and in-door plants, producing, in great profusion, elegant flowers of the richest and most beautiful colors. The variety I send out is very choice and is one of the new varieties, with vigorous foliage and very large flowers in the best and liveliest colors. Stove perennial.	
123	Eupatorium. (Fraserii).....	10	144	Godetia, Mixed.	5
	Shrubby plants whose flowers are indispensable for bouquets. The flowers are white growing in graceful feathery sprays and are admirable for mixing in with bright colored flowers. Hardy perennial.			Very attractive, hardy annuals of easy culture, about one foot high, flowering in July and August.	
124	Euphorbia, or Snow on the Mountain.	5		Grasses, Ornamental.	
	A very pretty variegated foliated plant, leaves edged with pure white. Tender annual.			The Ornamental Grasses are most desirable for bouquets both for Summer and Winter. For Winter use, cut about the time of flowering, tie up in small bunches and dry in the shade.	
125	Evening Primrose.	5	145	Grasses, Ornamental, Agrostis Nebulosa. The most delicate, fine and feathery of the Ornamental Grasses. Hardy annual.....	10
	A well-known, showy perennial, one and a half feet high, blooming the first year from the seed.		146	—, Eragrostis Elegans, ("Love Grass.") An exceedingly pretty and highly ornamental grass. Grows one to two feet. Hardy annual.....	5
	Feverfew. (Matricaria.)		147	—, Isolepis Tenalla. One of the grasses which is a great favorite for baskets, cases, etc. Very graceful. A perennial.....	25
126	Feverfew, Double White. Very fine. One foot.....	10	148	—, "Job's Tears." This well known variety of tropical grass is so called from the appearance of its shiny, pearly fruit, which resembles a falling tear. Half-hardy annual.....	5
127	—, Golden Feather. (For description, see page 42).....	15	149	—, Pampas Grass. The most stately and magnificent ornamental grass in cultivation, producing numerous long, silken plumes of flowers. When planted on lawns the effect is very fine. Flowers the second season; requires to be carefully covered during the winter, as it is not quite hardy.....	15
128	Flax, Crimson. (Linum Grandiflorum).....	5	150	—, Quaking Grass. This graceful shaking grass is very elegant in bouquets and may be dried and kept a long time; perfectly hardy. Sow in open ground any time in spring. Hardy annual.....	5
	A beautiful, half-hardy annual, one foot high and very effective and showy for bedding purposes. Set plants one foot apart.				
129	Forget-me-not. (Myosotis).....	5			
	A very pretty, little, hardy perennial, about six inches high. Will thrive best in a cool, moist situation, and is well adapted for bedding or rockwork.				
130	Foxglove, Mixed. (Digitalis).....	5			
	A hardy biennial, growing three to four feet high and very ornamental in the garden or amongst shrubbery, as it produces tall spikes of blue and white, bell-shaped flowers.				

No.		Price per P'k'ge	No.		Price per P'k'ge
	Gypsophila.		172	Ice Plant. (See Plate.)	5
	Elegant free flowering little plants, succeeding in any soil. Well adapted to rockwork and edging. Ladies will find this desirable for ornamenting their hair.			A singular-looking, tender annual with thick, fleshy leaves, that have the appearance of being covered with crystals of ice. Start early in pots and transplant into light, sandy soil, in a warm situation.	
151	Gypsophila Paniculata. Remarkably hardy, dwarf plant, covering itself with small white flowers. Very desirable from their tenacity of life. I have known a cluster of these flowers to live three days without water and without showing signs of wilting. <i>Ladies will find this very desirable for ornamenting their hair, also for button-hole bouquets.</i> Hardy perennial.....	5		Ipomea. (See Plate.)	
152	—, Muralis. Beautiful, dwarf plant, neat and remarkably pretty, with starry pink and white flowers which completely cover the plant. Very fine for hanging baskets. Hardy annual, one half-foot.....	10	173	—, Bona Nox, Evening Glory. (For description see page 42.).....	10
153	—, Mixed	5	174	Ipomea Atroviolacea, violet , bordered with <i>pure white</i> ; superb.....	15
154	Hawkweed, Mixed. (Crepis.)	5	175	—, Elegantissima. One of the richest of the Ipomeas; <i>blue</i> with intense purple centre in the form of a star, with broad, pure white margin.....	15
155	Heliotrope, Mixed.	10	176	—, Limbata. <i>Blue</i> , elegantly marked with <i>white</i>	10
	A well-known, half-hardy perennial, particularly prized on account of its delightful fragrance. It is well adapted for bedding or pot culture. Sow the seeds early in spring in pots or in the hot-house, and transplant into the garden when the weather becomes warm.		177	—, Nil Grandiflora. A very beautiful variety from Germany.....	10
156	Hibiscus Africanus.	5	178	—, Coccinea. (Star Ipomea.) A beautiful, climbing, tender annual, closely allied to the Morning Glory, producing a profusion of <i>bright scarlet</i> flowers.....	10
	A showy and beautiful, hardy annual, eighteen inches high, blooming from June to September. Set eighteen inches apart.			Ipomopsis.	
	Hollyhocks.			Most beautiful plants with long spikes of dazzling flowers. Half-hardy biennials.	
157	Hollyhocks, English Prize. (See Plate.) <i>Very highly recommended.</i> The seed I have saved from one of the finest collections in England, and is of <i>twelve prize varieties.</i> Hardy perennial.....	15	179	Ipomopsis, orange , from California; three feet.....	10
158	—, Tall Double Mixed. A great improvement on the old variety. Showy perennials, four to six feet high, very effective amongst shrubbery.....	5	180	—, Elegans, scarlet.	10
159	—, Dwarf Chinese. Showy, hardy annual variety, two and a half feet high. Start early in hot-bed and transplant one foot apart.....	5		Jacoea. (Senecio.)	
160	Helipterum Sanfordi.	10		A very gay-colored, showy class of hardy annuals, very effective for bedding. Grow about one foot high.	
	A new variety of everlasting flowers of great beauty; of dwarf, tufted habit, producing large, globular clusters of bright <i>golden yellow</i> flowers, excellent for winter bouquets.		181	Jacoea, Double, White.	10
161	Honesty. (Lunaria.)	5	182	—, Double, Dark Blue.	10
	A hardy biennial, two feet high, flowering the second year in May and June. The flowers are succeeded by singular, semi-transparent seed-vessels that are quite ornamental and may be kept for a long time.		183	—, Double, Mixed.	10
162	Hyacinth Bean. (Dolichos.)	5	184	Lantana. (Fine varieties mixed.) (See Plate.)	15
163	Humea Elegans.	25		This showy, greenhouse plant will succeed finely in any garden soil. It forms a small bush, covering itself with <i>pink, yellow and orange</i> flowers, and also <i>flowers of changeable color.</i> Start in the house. Half-hardy perennial.	
	A magnificent, showy, half-hardy biennial, four to eight feet high, blooming the second year through the summer and autumn. Very ornamental in the garden and pleasure ground.			Larkspur.	
	Heartsease, or Pansy. (See Plate.)			Very beautiful, hardy annuals, producing dense spikes of flowers, which are very decorative either in the garden or when cut for vases. Set ten inches apart.	
164	Heartsease, or Pansy. (Fine mixed.)	5	185	—, Tall Double Rocket.	5
165	—, (Pure Yellow, Large Flowered.) The brilliancy and beauty of this Pansy make it a great favorite.....	20	186	—, Stock-flowered. Eight varieties mixed.....	5
166	—, (Extra choice mixed.) These varieties are very superior.....	15	187	—, Hyacinth-flowered. (See Plate.) A curious and very beautiful variety, strongly resembling a Double Hyacinth. Twelve fine varieties mixed.....	10
167	—, (Finest, very large stained.)	25	188	—, Tricolor Elegans. A very double variety of very handsome colors and most beautifully striped. Two and one-half feet.....	10
168	—, King of the Blacks. Deep Coal Black.....	20		These two last named varieties may be considered as great acquisitions to the garden.	
169	—, Pure White.	20	189	Lavender	5
170	—, Odier, or Five Blotched. A new and beautiful Prize Pansy, of great variety of color and markings, each petal being most beautifully blotched or marked. The seed I send out is from the celebrated Benary, and is <i>extra choice and true.</i>	25		This herb I consider desirable for the flower garden from the pleasing fragrance of its leaves. Perennial.	
171	—, Imperator William. (For description see page 42.)	35		Leptosiphon. (See Plate.)	
				The most desirable of plants for edgings; very beautiful with their numerous and many colored flowers; also suitable for rock-work, and nice for pot plants; succeed in any light, rich soil; from California. Hardy annual.	
			190	Leptosiphon Mixed. Colors <i>dark maroon, orange, lilac, purple, crimson, violet, golden yellow and white.</i> Exceedingly pretty.....	10
				Lobelia.	
				Exceedingly pretty, profuse-blooming plants of great value to the flower garden; their delicate, drooping habit and the profusion of their charming little flowers render them exceedingly ornamental. Very fine for hanging baskets. Half-hardy annual.	
			191	Lobelia Erinoides. Blue.	5
			192	—, Erinus, Mixed. Blue, white, and blue and white marbled.....	10
				Lophospermum.	
				An exceedingly elegant and highly ornamental climber with large and handsome foxglove-like flowers; very effective for conservatory and garden decoration, and also desirable for hanging baskets; blooms the first season from seed. Half-hardy perennial.	

No.		Price per P'k'ge	No.		Price per P'k'ge
193	Lophospermum Hendersonii. Flowers of <i>rosy carmine, fine</i> . Ten feet.....	25	213	Mimulus, New Double. Spotted, a beautiful variety for pot culture; remarkable for its <i>double</i> flowers which are <i>brilliant yellow, spotted, striped and mottled with crimson</i> . This, aside from its beauty, is very desirable from its remaining in bloom much longer than the single sorts.....	50
194	Love-lies-bleeding. (<i>Amaranthus Caudatus</i>). A hardy annual, three to four feet high, with pendant spikes of <i>blood-red</i> flowers, which at a little distance look like streams of blood.	5		Mignonette. A hardy annual, eight inches high. A general favorite on account of its delightful fragrance. Blooms throughout the season. Sow from middle of April to middle of June. Thin to six inches apart.	
195	Love-in-a-mist. (<i>Nigella</i>). A curious, hardy annual about one foot high, with finely cut leaves and singular flowers.	5	214	Mignonette, Sweet......per ounce 25 cents.	5
196	Lupins, Mixed. Showy, hardy perennials, two to three feet high, producing tall spikes of attractive flowers.	5	215	—, Grandiflora. An improvement on the old variety in size.....	5
	Lychnis. Very handsome and highly ornamental perennials of easy culture.		216	—, Victoria. <i>New</i> . (For description see page 42.)...	50
197	Lychais Fulgens. Bright <i>scarlet</i> , from Siberia. One and one-half feet.....	5	217	Morning Glory. (See <i>Convolvulus Major</i> .)	5
198	—, Sieboldi. <i>White</i> , fine; one and one-half feet.....	15		Mourning Bride. (<i>Scabiosa</i>). A class of very pretty, hardy annuals, from one to two feet high—suitable for bedding or bouquets.	
199	—, Hybrida, mixed. Beautiful, with large flowers varying in color from the brightest <i>scarlet</i> to <i>blood-red, purple, orange and white</i>	20	218	Mourning Bride, Mixed.	5
	Malope. Handsome, half-hardy annuals, about two feet high. Set eighteen inches apart. Well adapted to mixed borders.		219	—, Dwarf. Six splendid varieties, mixed.....	5
200	Malope, Mixed.	5		Momordica. Trailing plants with ornamental foliage and <i>golden yellow</i> fruit which, when ripe, opens, disclosing its seeds and brilliant <i>carmine</i> interior. Planted on rock-work or stumps of trees and allowed to ramble, it produces a very striking effect. Half-hardy annuals.	
	Malva (or Mallow). Showy and desirable plants with pretty, salver-formed flowers.		220	Momordica Charentia, or Balsam Pear	5
201	Malva Minita. Very desirable with its bright <i>scarlet</i> flowers. It blooms freely all the season. Half-hardy annual.....	5	221	Musk Plant. (<i>Mimulus moschatus</i>). <i>Much esteemed for the strong musk odor of its leaves</i> . It has a yellow bloom. Tender perennial.....	10
202	Marvel of Peru, Mixed. (<i>Mirabilis</i>). The old and well-known Four o'clock . A beautiful plant with flowers of various colors, making a fine summer hedge when set one foot apart. Grows two feet high. The roots may be preserved like Dahlias during the winter. Half-hardy perennial.	5	222	Mukia Scabrella. A very pretty climber with small, <i>heart-shaped</i> leaves and <i>scarlet</i> berries. Very ornamental and of rapid growth. Annual	10
	Marigold. (<i>Tagetes</i>). Extremely showy, half-hardy annuals, one to two feet high, well adapted to garden culture, blooming profusely through the season. Set one foot apart.		223	Nasturtium, Hardy Annual.	
203	Marigold, African.	5	224	Nasturtium, Tall mixed	5
204	—, Cape. A showy, hardy annual, one to two feet high—producing an abundance of bright <i>yellow</i> flowers, from June until October. Set one foot apart.....	5	225	—, Scheuerianum. <i>Straw colored</i> striped with brown. <i>Very beautiful</i>	10
205	—, Pot. (See Plate.) This variety of marigold is well worth much praise. The flowers are large, very brilliant and double; in color varying from a deep orange to a pale lemon and have a dark maroon centre. They begin blooming very early and continue till after the heavy frosts. They sow their own seed and thus perpetuate themselves.....	5	226	—, Spit-fire. <i>New</i> . Very fine; bright <i>fire-red</i> . Flowers very freely and makes a strikingly showy appearance.....	15
206	—, French	5	227	Nasturtium, Dunnett's New. <i>Orange</i>	5
207	—, —, <i>gold-striped, new and fine</i>	10	228	—, Atropurpurea. Dark <i>blood crimson</i>	5
208	—, —, Double, Dwarf. <i>Yellow, new and fine</i>	10	229	—, Coccineum. Brilliant <i>scarlet</i>	5
	Maurandia. (See Plate.) An elegant, half-hardy, climbing perennial, well adapted to the conservatory or trellis work in the garden. Start early in pots, transplant when the weather becomes warm. Flowers the first year from the seed and continues to bloom through the season.		230	—, Dwarf Mixed	5
209	Maurandia, Barclayana. Rich, <i>violet</i> flowers.....	5	231	—, Dwarf Scarlet	10
210	—, Mixed. <i>Violet, white, rose and pink</i>	10	232	—, Rose	10
	Mimulus. (<i>Monkey Flower</i>). A hardy annual of the easiest culture, about nine inches high, producing a profusion of very pretty flowers. It is perennial in the greenhouse and may be easily propagated by cuttings. Select a moist, rather shaded location.		233	—, White. (The pearl.).....	10
211	Mimulus, Cardinalis. <i>Scarlet</i> , from California; one foot.....	5	234	—, Yellow.	10
212	—, Hybridus. (See Plate.) <i>New</i> ; splendidly spotted and marbled in the most varied manner, rivaling the <i>Calceolaria</i> in the variety of its brilliant colors.....	25		—, King of Tom Thumb's. Deep <i>scarlet</i> blossom, <i>bluish green</i> foliage, new and fine.....	10
				Nemophila. (See Plate.) Charming, hardy, low annuals, producing an abundance of extremely delicate and beautiful flowers. Very useful for bedding or for pot culture. Sow early in pots and transplant into a cool, rather moist situation.	
			235	Nemophila Mixed	5
				Nirembergia. Charming little plants which flower profusely during the whole summer; exceedingly valuable for hanging baskets, rustic vases and edgings; from South America. Half-hardy perennials.	
			236	Nirembergia, Large flowering. A new species from the Andes. It deserves to become a general favorite both for the open garden in summer and the greenhouse in winter.....	25
			237	Nolana. Mixed. (See Plate.)..... Very pretty, trailing hardy annuals, fine for rock-work, hanging baskets, or for bedding. Select light rich soil.	5
				Obeliscaria. Showy plants with novel and rich colored flowers, having curious acorn-like centers; succeed in any common garden soil. From Texas. Half-hardy perennial.	
			238	Obeliscaria Pulcherrima. <i>Fine, rich, velvety crimson</i> , edged and tipped with yellow. One-half foot.....	5



Abronia Umbellata.



Pentstemon.



Ipomoea.



Coleus.



Gaillardia.



Tritoma Uvaria.



Lantana.



Nolana.



Mimulus, Hybridus.

Spotted, Rose-flowered Balsam—half natural size.



Double Portulacca.



Bryonopsis Laciniata.



Double Zinnia.



Calceolaria.



Convolvulus Minor.



Pompon Bouquet Aster.

No.		Price per P'k'ge	No.		Price per P'k'ge
	Oxalis.				
	A splendid class of plants with richly colored flowers and dark foliage suitable for hanging pots or rustic baskets. Particularly adapted for the parlor where they bloom in mid-winter. Half-hardy perennials.		263	Pink, Laciniatus, Finest Double Mixed. Magnificent, double flowers; very large and beautifully fringed. Saved only from the finest double flowers and most beautiful colors.....	20
239	Oxalis Rosea. Rose colored flowers, blooms abundantly. From Chili. One-half foot.....	10	264	—, Picotee. These favorite plants are of great beauty, combining the most perfect form with the richest of colors. They have a delicate perfume, bloom profusely and are easily cultivated. The seed I send out is from one of the highly renowned growers of Germany, and is of the choicest varieties mixed.....	25
240	—, Tropaeoloides. Deep yellow flowers with brown leaves; a very interesting variety. One-half foot....	10	265	—, Chinese.	5
241	Parsley, Dwarf Curled.			Podolepsis.	
	I would recommend Curled Parsley as fine for edgings for the flower garden, fine for vase bouquets, and particularly desirable for flowers arranged in flat dishes.	5		Pretty, graceful, free-flowering plants, succeeding best in a light, rich soil and producing a fine effect in beds. Half-hardy annual.	
	Sweet Peas. (Lathyrus Odoratus.)		266	Podolepsis, Pink. From New South Wales, one foot..	5
	Very ornamental, hardy annuals, desirable for their delightful fragrance and beauty. Fine for covering fences or walls, or for growing in little clumps supported by sticks. By picking off the pods as soon as they appear, the blossoms may be continued the whole season. Per ounce 25 cents.		267	—, Yellow. Very beautiful.....	5
242	Sweet Peas, White.	5	268	Polyanthus, Mixed. (Primula.)	10
243	—, Black.	5		Showy and profuse-flowering, hardy perennials—about one foot high, blooming in April and May.	
244	—, Scarlet.	5	269	Poppy, Double Mixed. (Papaver.)	5
245	—, Scarlet striped with white.	5		Brilliant and showy, hardy annuals, about two feet high, fine for back ground or shrubbery.	
246	—, All colors mixed.	5		Portulacca.	
	Pentsemon. (See Plate.)		270	Portulacca, all colors Mixed.	5
	A very ornamental perennial, with long and graceful spikes of richly colored tubular flowers. To insure bloom the first year, seed should be started early in March and planted out in May.		271	—, Scarlet.	5
247	Pentsemon, Choice varieties mixed.	20	272	—, Crimson.	5
248	—, Spectabilis. New. (For description see page 42.)..	20	273	—, White.	5
249	Perilla Nankinensis.	5	274	—, Yellow.	5
	A half-hardy annual, with beautiful dark purple foliage forming a delightful contrast with the lively green of the other plants in the garden or conservatory.		275	—, Large flowered Double. (Bernary's Best.) (See Plate.)	20
	Petunia.		276	Potentilla. (See Plt.) Extra fine, double, choice mixed	20
	Favorite, hardy annuals, succeeding well in any rich soil. For the brilliancy and variety of their colors, their abundance of flowers, and the long duration of their blooming period, they are indispensable in any garden, and are also highly prized for growing in pots for the greenhouse or sitting room.			Desirable perennials. Flowers exceedingly brilliant and abundant. Hardy, easy of culture, showy and very ornamental.	
250	Petunia, Fine Mixed.	5	277	Primula Auricula. (From Liege.)	25
251	—, Double, Mixed. Choice imported seed.....	35		This is the most beautiful and desirable of the primroses, though it has received but little attention in this country. The flower stalk springs from radical leaves, is six to eight inches high and bears a fine truss or cluster of from five to seven flowers of various colors, each having a clear white or light colored eye which renders their appearance very striking. Finest varieties mixed from named flowers. Tender perennial.	
252	—, Extra Choice Mixed.	15	278	Ricinus Major. Castor Oil Plant.	5
253	—, Buchanan's Hybrids. From the finest named flowers; beautifully blotched, marbled and variegated. Flowers of extra size as well as beauty.....	25		A highly ornamental, half-hardy annual, growing from four to six feet high, presenting quite a tropical appearance. Select warm, dry soil, and plant six feet apart.	
254	Phaseolus. (Scarlet Runner Bean.)	10	279	Rockcistus	10
	A popular climbing annual, with spikes of showy scarlet, white or variegated flowers. Extensively grown to cover arbors and to form screens; of very vigorous and rapid growth.			A very fine hot-house climber. Leaves of many different colors. Brilliant and very handsome. Requires a great deal of heat and a moist atmosphere.	
	Phlox.			Rodanthe. (See Plate.)	
	A most brilliant and beautiful hardy annual, about one foot high, well adapted for bedding, making a dazzling show through the whole season. It succeeds well on almost any soil.			A most beautiful and charming everlasting flower. The flowers, when gathered as soon as they are opened, are very desirable for winter bouquets, retaining their brilliancy for months. Half-hardy annual.	
255	Phlox, Drummond's. All colors mixed.....	5	280	Rodanthe, Maculata.	10
256	—, —, Pure white.	10	281	Salpiglossis, Mixed. (See Plate.)	10
257	—, —, Bright scarlet.	10		Very beautiful, rich, half-hardy annuals, of varied colors, one to two feet high. Start early in the hot-bed and transplant to light, warm, rich soil. Blooms from July to September.	
258	—, —, Crimson, striped with white, very beautiful,		282	Schizanthus, Mixed.	5
	new.....	15		Pretty, tender annuals, one to one and one-half feet high, blooming from August to October. Very pretty for pot culture.	
259	—, —, Splendid; red with white eye.	10		Sanvitalia. (See Plate.)	
	Pinks.			Beautiful, dwarf-growing, free-flowering plants, very suitable for small beds or rock-work. Hardy annuals....	10
	Most beautiful and highly prized, half-hardy perennials, growing from one to two feet high. No garden is complete without them, as they keep up a brilliant display, almost the whole season. Start early in pots, and transplant six to ten inches apart.		283	Sanvitalia, New, Double. Covered with dense masses of perfectly double flowers, in shape resembling Pompon Chrysanthemums. This variety is considered by an experienced grower of rare flowers, as "without doubt the only dwarf, compact plant, of a yellow color, suited to beds and masses of low growth".....	10
260	Pink, Carnation, Double Mixed.	10			
261	—, Carnation, Dwarf, fiery-red. New. (For description see page 42.).....	35			
262	—, Heddewig's Double Mixed. (See Plate.) Large flowers, three inches in diameter, of beautiful and rich colors, often finely marked and marbled.....	15			

No.		Price per P'k'ge	No.		Price per P'k'ge
	Scypanthus.				
	A very ornamental, free-flowering climber, with curious yellow flowers, producing a fine effect trained against verandahs, trellises, &c. Half-hardy annual.		302	Thunbergia, Coccinea. <i>New.</i> A deep scarlet variety of this beautiful free-flowering climber.	25
284	Scypanthus, Elegans. Yellow, from Chili.	10	303	—, Mixed. Flowers white and salmon, with rich maroon centres.	10
	Sensitive Plant. (<i>Mimosa Sensitiva</i>).	5	304	Tritoma Uvaria, or Red Hot Poker Plant. (See Plate.)	25
	A pretty, curious annual, being so sensitive that the leaves close together by the slightest touch. Tender annual.			No flower excites more attention at Horticultural Fairs than this. It is a splendid evergreen perennial, producing flower stems four or five feet in height, surmounted with spikes of red and yellow flowers exceedingly striking. Admirably adapted for forming groups upon lawns or in a flower-bed, also suitable for culture in large pots. Remove the plants to the cellar in Autumn.	
	Salvia.				
	Very ornamental, half-hardy annuals, two feet high, producing tall spikes of gay flowers. Sow early in hot bed and transplant two feet apart.		305	Tropæolum Mixed.	15
285	Salvia, Mixed.	10		Half-hardy annuals, very ornamental, and easily cultivated as climbers, producing an abundance of richly colored flowers. These are selected from the finest English varieties.	
286	—, Coccinea. Splendid scarlet.	10	306	Tweedia Cœrulea.	10
287	Statice Latifolia.	10		A handsome, hardy, climbing plant with blue flowers. Start early in the house.	
	A charming perennial. May be classed with the Everlastings. The flowers are delicate and arranged very closely on wire-like stems. When dry, they have a loose, spray-like appearance, which renders them invaluable for winter bouquets.		307	Venus Looking-Glass, Mixed.	5
	Stocks.			A very pretty, hardy, annual succeeding well in any soil. Grows about one foot high, and is well adapted to borders or edgings.	
	Half-hardy annuals, producing splendid spikes of very rich and beautiful flowers of delightful fragrance. For early flowering sow early in spring in pots or in the hot bed, and transplant one foot apart. Bloom from June until November.			Verbenas.	
288	Stocks, Dwarf German. (<i>Finest Mixed.</i>)	10		Well-known and universally popular bedding plants, blooming all summer. May be treated as half-hardy annuals. Sow the seed early under glass and transplant one foot apart. Tender perennials.	
289	—, Ten Weeks, Double Mixed.	10	308	Verbena, Fine Mixed.	10
290	Stocks, Dwarf, Large Flowering. One of the finest stocks in cultivation. Very double and of a rich dark crimson color.	25	309	—, Finest Mixed.	15
	Sunflower. (<i>Helianthus.</i>)			Virginian Pigmy Stock.	
	The most beautiful and ornamental of this well-known class of plants, growing about four feet high, and producing very large double flowers. Hardy annual.			Extremely pretty, profuse-flowering, little plants, remarkably effective in small beds, baskets or edgings. Hardy annuals.	
291	Sunflower, Dwarf Double.	5	310	Virginian Stock, White. One-half foot.	5
292	—, Globosus. The finest of all sunflowers for ornament. The plant is middling sized, flowers very large, completely double, of a bright golden yellow.	5	311	—, New Rose. One-quarter foot.	5
293	Swan River Daisy. (<i>Brachycone</i>)	10	312	Viscaria, Mixed, or "Rose of Heaven." (See plate.)	5
	Very pretty, free-flowering, dwarf-growing annuals, well adapted to edgings, rustic baskets, or for pot culture.			Very pretty, profuse-flowering, half-hardy annuals, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and growing readily in any soil.	
	Sweet Sultan.			Wallflowers.	
	Showy, hardy annuals, one to two feet high, succeeding well in any soil.			Very fragrant and ornamental, half-hardy perennials, suitable for back-ground and amongst shrubbery.	
294	Sweet Sultan, Mixed. (<i>Centaurea.</i>)	5	313	Wallflower, Mixed.	5
295	—, Yellow. Much may be said in praise of this the most beautiful of the Sweet Sultan family. The flowers are remarkably long-lived, which, with its beautiful fragrance and golden color, renders it very desirable for bouquets.	5	314	—, Double Mixed.	25
	Sedum.			Xeranthemum.	
	An exceedingly interesting and pretty little plant, growing freely on rock or rustic work, where, during the summer, it expands its brilliant, star-shaped flowers in the greatest profusion. It is very desirable for hanging baskets. Hardy perennial.		315	Very showy, free-flowering everlasting flowers, valuable for winter bouquets. Hardy annuals.	
296	Sedum, Cœruleum. Blue; from Africa.	10	316	Xeranthemum, Double, White.	10
297	Sweet Clover. Valuable for its fragrance.	5	317	—, —, Purple.	10
	Sweet Williams.		318	—, Dwarf Double, Purple.	10
	Well-known, showy and beautiful, hardy perennials, about one foot high, making a most splendid appearance in May and June.			—, Dwarf Double, White.	10
298	Sweet Williams, Mixed.	5		Zinnia. (See Plate.)	
299	—, Double Mixed.	15		A most splendid class of hardy annuals, succeeding well in any soil and making a very brilliant show. Start early in pots or under glass and transplant one foot apart. The same flowers will retain their beauty for weeks and a profusion will be produced until frost.	
300	—, Auricula Eyed.	10	319	Zinnia, Tall. Finest varieties, double mixed.	10
301	Tassel Flower, Scarlet. (<i>Cacalia.</i>)	5	320	—, Double White.	15
	A beautiful, half-hardy annual, with small, tassel-like flowers, blooming profusely from July to October.		321	—, Dwarf Double, Mixed. A great acquisition. Beautiful colors mixed.	10
	Thunbergia. (See Plate.)		322	—, Haageana. <i>Comparatively New;</i> of dwarf, branching habit; each petal yellow flushed with orange. An exceedingly valuable plant for flower beds, edgings or borders.	10
	Very ornamental, trailing or climbing, half-hardy annuals, admirably adapted for trellises or rustic work or for the conservatory. A great acquisition for hanging baskets. Start early under glass. Tender annual.		323	—, Double Sulphurea Striata. <i>New.</i> Sulphur-colored, striped with scarlet. Very showy and beautiful.	25

CLIMBING PLANTS.

- Aristolochia**.....15
Highly ornamental with curiously shaped flowers of the most varied and beautiful colors. The flowers resemble a Dutchman's pipe.
- Balloon Vine**.....10
A climber remarkable for an inflated, membranous capsule, (white in color,) from which it derives the name of Balloon Vine. Suitable for house or out-door decoration. Half-hardy annual.
- Bryonopsis Laciniata**.....10
An elegant climber with *Ivy-like foliage* and brilliant scarlet fruit exquisitely marked with white. Ten feet.
- Canary Bird Flower**.....10
A great favorite, with its exceedingly beautiful yellow, fringed flowers and finely divided foliage. Half-hardy annual.
- Cissus**.....15
A red-leaved climber, very brilliant and handsome. A great acquisition. Requires strong heat and a moist atmosphere. Particularly adapted to the hot-house, but will thrive in the parlor by frequently showering the leaves.
- Clematis**.....25
A beautiful, hardy climber, unrivalled for covering arbors, fences, verandahs, &c. Of rapid growth and literally covering itself with large bunches of white, sweet-scented flowers. Twenty-five feet.
- Clanthus Dampieri. (Glory Pea.)**.....25
One of the most attractive plants in cultivation. A shrubby climber, with neat foliage and drooping clusters of large, rich, scarlet, pea-shaped flowers, 3 inches in length. Each flower is beautifully marked with a black, cloud-like blotch. It requires a dry, warm soil and should be watered but sparingly. Remove to the house when cold weather comes.
- Clitoria**.....10
Splendid, free-flowering, green-house climber, with large, elegant, pea-shaped blossoms. Particularly adapted for training on trellis-work, wire-globes, &c. Perennial.
- Cobea Scandens**.....10
A magnificent climbing plant of rapid growth, producing large, purple, bell-shaped flowers; adapted for out-door growth in summer and also for the house.
- Convolvulus**.....
A well-known, free-flowering class of climbers, with brilliant and varied colored flowers, growing freely in almost any situation. See page 35.
- Cypress Vine.**
One of the most popular of all tender climbers. Graceful foliage of a dark, rich green, thickly studded with small, beautiful flowers.
- Cypress Vine, White.** Very appropriate for the cemetery..... 5
—, **Scarlet.** Brilliant and beautiful..... 5
- Hyacinth Bean**..... 5
Quick growing, ornamental climbers from the East Indies, producing clusters of brilliant flowers.
- Ipomea**.....
Of all delicate climbers this perhaps ranks pre-eminent. In whatever situation it may be placed, it is sure to meet with universal admiration. See page 37.
- Lophospermum**.....25
An exceedingly elegant climber with large and handsome foxglove-like flowers. Very desirable for hanging baskets.
- Maurandia**.....10
These superb climbers cannot be too highly recommended. Particularly adapted for hanging baskets or for training on columns out-doors.
- Momordica**..... 5
Trailing plants with curious, ornamental foliage, and golden yellow fruit, which, when ripe, opens, disclosing its seeds and brilliant carmine interior. Beautiful for stumps of trees, rockwork, &c.
- Mukia Scabrella**.....10
A very pretty climber with small, heart-shaped leaves and scarlet berries. Very ornamental and of rapid growth.
- Nasturtium**.....
A well-known and exceedingly ornamental class of profuse flowering plants. The seeds are excellent when pickled; but for this purpose should be gathered when young. See page 38.
- Phaseolus. (Scarlet Runner Bean.)**..... 5
A popular climbing annual with spikes of showy scarlet, white or variegated flowers. Of very rapid growth.
- Rockcistus**.....10
A very fine climber. Leaves of many different colors. Brilliant and very handsome. Requires a great deal of heat and a moist atmosphere.
- Scyphanthus**.....10
A very ornamental, free-flowering climber, with curious yellow flowers, producing a fine effect trained against verandahs, trellises, &c.
- Thunbergia**.....10
One of the most beautiful and showy of all climbers. Excellent for hanging baskets and house decoration, for which this should be much more generally used. Start under glass. Very profuse-flowering; flowers of a rich, bright orange and pure white, each with dark maroon eyes.
- Tropæolum, Mixed**.....15
These are selected from the finest German varieties. Fine climbers.
- Tweedia Coerulea**.....10
A handsome, hardy, climbing plant, with blue flowers. Start early in the house.

TUBEROSES.

We have a fine lot of Tuberoses from France. In planting, remove the small offsets around the main root, and plant a single tuber in a pot five or six inches wide. They should be started in April and afterwards transplanted to the open ground for summer blooming in the garden. Use good loam and leaf mould with good drainage.

First quality bulbs.....15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen.
Second quality bulbs.....10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen.

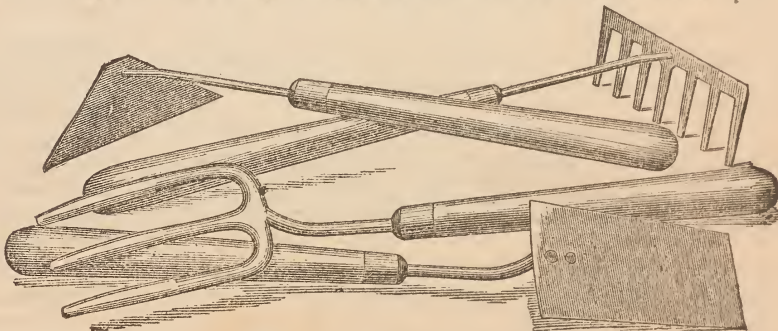
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARDEN TOOLS.

We call your attention to the set of Ladies' Garden Tools. These are not toys as they appear to be, but are the most useful of all tools for Ladies' use in the Flower Garden, and are also very desirable for greenhouse use. They are made of the best of steel and iron with hard wood handles.

PRICE.

No. 1, extra polished, \$1.25, per express; per mail, \$1.50.
" 2, half " \$1.00, per express; per mail, \$1.25.

See next page.



CLADIOLUS BULBS.

(To be sent out when danger from freezing is past.)

These showy flowers are very easily raised, and with their tall spikes and brilliant colors of almost every variety, simple and blended, make one of the most magnificent displays of the flower garden. By planting from May till July, a continuous succession of flowers will be secured. In planting have the rows about a foot apart, the bulbs six inches apart in the row and two or three inches below the surface. Orders will be put on file as received and filled in April.

Beautiful French Hybrid varieties—Splendid Mixtures—including nearly white, rose and crimson colors—per dozen\$1 00
per 100 by Express. ... 6 00

SPLENDID NAMED SORTS.

Adonis, light red and yellow, stained with carmine.....	10	Madame Paillet, a beautiful pink, striped with carmine....	20
Aristotle, carnation rose, flecked or blotched with carmine.....	20	Madame de Vetry, sulphur white, stained with carmine.....	25
Berenice, rose and variegated red, with purplish carmine.....	20	Madame Henricq, yellowish white, marbled with lilac.....	10
Brenchleyensis, deep scarlet, splendid for clumping.....	15	Madame Hacquin, yellowish white, flaked with lilac.....	15
Calendulaceus, bright nankkeen yellow.....	20	Madame Leseble, pure white, stained with purplish rose.....	45
Calypso, rose with a beautiful white throat, slightly striped.....	25	Mars, beautiful scarlet.....	20
Ceres, pure white, stained with purplish rose.....	50	Mazepa, orange rose, striped with red.....	20
Charles Dickens, a delicate rose striped with a darker rose, very fine.....	50	Mons. Vinchon, salmon, tinted with rose and flaked with crimson.....	10
Charles Michael, variegated.....	10	Neptune, variegated and stained with carmine.....	10
Couranti fulgens, brilliant crimson.....	10	Ninon de L'Enclos, carnation rose, striped or variegated.....	20
Docteur Andry, very bright orange—fine shape.....	10	Othello, light orange-red—dwarf and very fine.....	10
Don Juan, orange fire-red, spotted with yellow.....	10	Pegasus, light salmon, stained with carmine and violet.....	10
Edith, carnation rose, with dark stripe.....	15	Penelope, French white, striped with carmine.....	20
Fanny Rouget, carnation rose.....	10	Premices de Montroque, scarlet, variegated with maroon.....	15
Galathea, delicate rose, nearly white, stained with carmine.....	15	Prince Imperial, peach blossom pink, with violet stains.....	15
Goliath, light red, striped with carmine.....	15	Princess of Wales, white, flaked with rosy crimson.....	25
John Bull, yellowish white, very fine.....	20	Raphael, beautiful vermillion.....	25
Le Poussin, clear light scarlet, with white throat, very brilliant.....	35	Rembrandt, deep scarlet.....	15
Lord Byron, brilliant scarlet, stained with pure white, magnificent.....	40	Surprise, anaranthine—currant-colored.....	15
Louis Van Houtte, velvety carmine, with purple stains.....	10	Triumph d'Enghien, rich-flamed crimson.....	10
Madame Basseville, cherry color, with purple stain.....	40	Vesta, pure white, and purplish carmine, on yellow ground.....	25

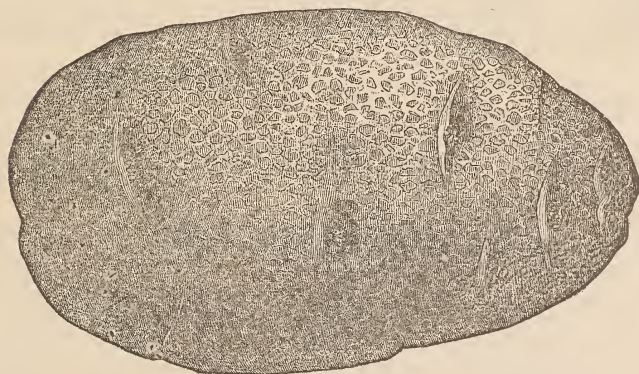
NEW AND DESIRABLE FLOWERS.

- Aster, Peony Flowered.** Dark purple-red; magnificent.....20
- Aster, Peony Flowered.** Black-brown; very beautiful color...20
- Aster, "Goliath"**.....25
- An acquisition of extremely vigorous growth, forming large bushes from two to two and a half feet in height, profusely covered with flowers immense in size, measuring upwards of five inches in diameter, and very double. The seed which I offer is a fine mixture of white, rose, dark blue, ash grey and crimson.
- Aster, Imbrique Pompon.** Black-blue; very attractive....20
- Aster, "Meteor"**.....10
- A beautiful novelty. The plant is completely studded with small, globular, extremely double flowers, bright crimson in color. Extremely showy and brilliant.
- Aster, "The Queen's Cockade"**.....15
- This gem differs in habit from any other kind of Aster. The plant is of robust growth with self-supporting habit, profusely branched, representing a perfect globe of great regularity, about one foot high, densely studded with extremely double flowers of a bright deep satiny rose, having a well defined, pure white centre.
- Aster, Washington.** White.....20
- Flowers very globular and extremely pure in color.
- Aster, Washington, Peach-Bloom.**.....25
- Flowers very globular and extremely delicate in tint. Seed scarce.
- Balsam.** Double yellow.....20
- Baslam.** Carmine-rose.....25
- Camelia-flowered. Splendid, new luminous color.
- Balsam.** Pomegranate-red with white edge.....25
- Half-high; very beautiful.
- Black-leaved Beet.**.....5
- Intensely black foliage, very glossy and elegant; highly ornamental as a foliaged plant.
- Begonia, Sedeni Victoria**.....35
- A great acquisition. The plant is of a strong, compact habit and bears a profusion of bright carmine flowers, presenting a gorgeous aspect. From the beginning of June until end of October plants bedded out on the lawn were loaded with their dazzling blossoms, eliciting general admiration.
- Bocconia frutescens.**.....15
- Beautiful foliaged, greenhouse plant, suitable for lawns in summer.
- Cockscomb, New Japan.**.....15
- Leaf scarlet or crimson, with comb delicately cut and of a brilliant scarlet hue, resembling the finest coral both in form and color.
- Cockscomb, variegated.**.....20
- Beautifully variegated with gold and crimson, the golden yellow as well as the deep crimson being of the most brilliant hues. It attains a height of three feet. Should be sown early.
- Rocky Mountain Columbine.**.....50
- A recent introduction, from the Rocky Mountains. Exceedingly fine, indeed one of the handsomest of the columbines. Sometimes called the "Queen of Columbines." In color white and violet blue. It has remarkably long spurs.
- Golden Feather Feverfew.**.....15
- One of the ornamental foliaged plants. Very desirable for vases and baskets to mix in with other plants.
- Ipomea, Bona Nox.** (Evening Glory).....10
- This very interesting plant is, as its name indicates, allied to the "Morning Glory," but differs from it in choosing the evening for its time of blooming. It is also deliciously fragrant. The flower is pure white and very large. Soak the seed in warm water several hours before planting.
- Mignonette, New Victoria.**.....50
- This new mignonette is of a more brilliant red color than any ever before grown.
- Nasturtium, "Spit-fire."**.....15
- Very fine; bright fire-red. Flowers very freely and makes a strikingly showy appearance.
- Pansy, Emperor William.**.....35
- One of the most valuable of the large growing pansies. Flowers of a rich ultramarine blue, with a well defined eye. The large blooms are borne well above the foliage.
- Pentsemon Spectabilis.**.....20
- A very ornamental perennial from California, with long and graceful spikes of richly colored blue flowers. Very beautiful. Start in the house early in March.
- Pink, Carnation, Dwarf Fiery-Red.**.....35
- Extremely double and full-blooming. Of great value for market gardeners.
- Sunflower globosus.**.....5
- The finest of all sunflowers for ornament. The plant is middling sized, flowers very large, completely double, of a bright golden yellow.
- Thunbergia Coccinea.**.....25
- A deep scarlet variety of this beautiful free-flowering climber.
- Zinnia, double sulphuria striata.**.....25
- Sulphur colored, striped with scarlet. Very showy and beautiful.

VARIETIES OF POTATOES.

Will my customers please take notice that I cannot *begin* in the spring to forward potatoes until all danger from frost is passed, and that each order must then take its turn. Customers in the South should order their potatoes *in the fall*, before the middle or latter part of November, as after that there is always more or less danger from frost. (For Price List of Potatoes see page 26.)

EARLY ROSE.



EARLY ROSE. My seed stock was procured directly from the original growers and is warranted true to name.

EXCELSIOR POTATO. (See engraving this page.) The varieties are few and far between that combine so many good qualities for all purposes for which this potato is raised as the "Excelsior." Its remarkable excellence as a *table potato*, its valuable characteristic of retaining its superior cooking qualities the year round, (a somewhat remarkable feature,



obviating in a great measure the necessity of having early potatoes, when old ones of this kind are better than early ones of most other kinds,) make it among the most desirable of all the varieties that are now before the public.

Description. The Excelsior is a white skinned potato, of medium size, cooking white, and very mealy; form nearly round; eyes prominent; skin thin and smooth. It will bear very light seeding, a late variety. The vines though short are very stalky, almost bushy.

I append testimonials from farmers in different parts of the United States who have tested this potato.

"I think the Excelsior potato is entirely ahead of anything that I have tried."
JONATHAN HAWORTH.
Windfall, Feb. 14, 1874.

"The potatoes I received of you did remarkably well considering the season. From the peck of Excelsior and Peerless I raised about twelve bushels of each, and might have done a great deal better if it had not been for the moles and wet weather."

FRANK LITTIN.

Mt. Erie, Wayne Co., Illinois, March 18, 1874.

"From one pound Excelsior, I got 200 lbs."
Little Sioux, Iowa, Feb. 9, 1871.

J. L. PERKINS.

"From one pound of Excelsior potatoes I had from you I raised two bushels of handsome potatoes,"
Lincoln, N. H., April 25, 1871.

HENRY BAKER.

"As a table potato, I think the Early Rose is not to be compared to the Excelsior. I raised nine and one-half bushels from four pounds, and should have had nearly as many more had the season been favorable and the 'bugs' stayed in Colorado."

J. I. SALTER.

St. Cloud, Minn., Feb. 12, 1871.

"I got one pound of Excelsior potatoes of you last spring, and raised about two bushels, and am well satisfied with the quality and yield."

E. B. FARMER.

Attica, Ohio, March 20, 1870.

"There is no potato which combines so many good qualities as the Excelsior."

J. NELSON JACOBS.

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 9, 1870.

"The Excelsior potato I received of you last spring yielded over one bushel of splendid potatoes. They are excellent table potatoes and good keepers."

A. HOFFMAN.

Plymouth, Ohio, March 17, 1870.

"I have sold about 800 bushels Excelsiors for eating. They are excellent both boiled and baked, and give better satisfaction to the consumer than any potato I ever grew."

Georgia Plain, Vt., Dec. 20, 1870.

C. A. HOTCHKISS.

"The Excelsior potatoes purchased of you last spring are the best potato I ever ate. I raised one bushel from one pound. I am well pleased with them."

JOHN W. B. YOUTSEY.

Troy, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1870.

"The Excelsior potatoes received from you last year yielded remarkably well, and I regard them the best potato I have ever raised, not even excepting the Early Rose."

ALBERT WATSON.

Warren, Ohio, March 1, 1870.

"The pound of Excelsior potatoes purchased of you last spring proved splendid. My yield is 90 lbs. They are superior to all the new varieties that I have bought, except the Early Rose. I think the Excelsior and Rose ought to satisfy the most fastidious."

J. C. MCKENZIE.

Woodstock, Sept. 27, 1869.

"The one pound of Excelsior potatoes that you sent me last spring were planted on the 30th of April, and from them I dug this day five and a half bushels of as nice potatoes as need be."

La Prairie Centre, Ill., Oct. 6, 1869.

C. S. VINCENT.

"The pound of Excelsiors yielded two bushels and a half; quality excellent."

A. ERNSBERGER.

Defiance, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1869.

"I received of you last spring an Excelsior potato that weighed one-third of a pound, which I planted, and dug this fall 82 lbs. of first class potatoes."

EDNEY SMITH.

Waterloo, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1869.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT POTATO. Seven to ten days earlier than the celebrated Early Rose. A seedling raised in 1866, doubtless a cross between the well known Jackson White and the Garnet Chili. The habit, growth and general appearance of this new seedling are much like those of the Early Rose. Vines of medium height, somewhat spreading, the tubers growing very compactly in the hill. For five years they have grown side by side with the Early Rose, both under the same treatment, and have proved seven to ten days earlier than that favorite sort; they are more productive, fully equal if not superior to it in quality, flesh very white, dry and floury, an excellent keeper, and is every way a most promising variety. Tested on my own grounds the past season, it proved to be a week ahead of the Early Rose. For prices see page 26.

From Editor of American Agriculturist.

"I made two plantings of the Early Vermont side by side with the

Early Rose, and in both cases it was easily ten days ahead of that well-known variety."

From H. S. Goodale, Editor of the Berkshire Courier, So. Egremont, Mass.

"The seedling ripened at least one week in advance of the Early Rose. Twelve hills of the Early Vermont yielded fifty-seven pounds, while twelve hills of the Early Rose yielded thirty-six pounds. In quality they are fully equal to the Early Rose."

From Col. F. D. Curtis, a prominent and well-known member of the Farmers' Club, New York.

"The Early Vermont ripened from a week to ten days ahead of the Early Rose. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it at least a week earlier than the Early Rose."

From W. R. Bergholz, Westchester & B. R. R. Co., New York.

"The Early Vermont matured about nine days earlier than the Early Rose, and showed itself to be more productive. In quality it is as good a potato as I ever had on my table."

From Thomas C. Andrews, Morestown, N. J.

"In six weeks the tubers of the Early Vermont were fully one-third larger than those of the Rose, thus convincing me they are a desirable variety for planting for the early market."

BRESEE'S PEERLESS, or No. 6. (See engraving, this page.) This is a very large potato, some specimens



weighing over two pounds. It is nearly round in shape, with few eyes, and growing so large is very rarely irregular in shape.

It matures late, yet is so vigorous that planted June 20th it yielded a most abundant crop of very large sized potatoes.

"The Peerless that I obtained of you last year proved a success in spite of the bugs. While other potatoes are dull at 50 cents per bushel, my Peerless goes off at \$1.00 per bushel and I could sell many more if I had them."

THOMAS H. BITTINGER.

Grantsville, Maryland, May 20, 1874.

"My son got some of Bresee's Peerless Potatoes. We planted four pounds, and I harvested seven bushels or 105 lbs. for one, which I consider highly satisfactory."

THOMAS PETHRICK.

Kewanee, Ill., Jan. 19, 1873.

"The Peerless potato excels any of the potatoes raised in this vicinity, I mean in quality and quantity."

LOUIS E. PATTISON.

Webster, Mass., Oct. 6 1873.

"I planted one pound Peerless April 27; dug them Aug. 29; had 47 pounds."

J. SKILLMAN.

Ashley, Ill., Feb. 4, 1873.

"I got 4 lbs. of your Peerless Potatoes two years ago. The last year they yielded over 500 bushels per acre, several potatoes weighing 3½ lbs. each."

ALVIN MINER.

Worthington, Minn., Feb. 22, 1873.

"I received 4 lbs. of Peerless No. 6 of you in 1871, which did finely. I have raised some the first year so large that two potatoes weighed 4½ lbs. each."

WM. W. SCOTT.

Jeromeville, Ohio, July 1, 1873.

"Last year you sent me a small potato of Bresee's Peerless, No. 6. made twelve hills of it and dug one-half bushel of fine potatoes."

Forest Hill, Indiana, Feb. 4, 1873.

THOMAS O'CONNOR.

"I sent for four pounds of your Peerless Potatoes last spring, planting them June 5th on one and one-half square rods of ground; and about November 1st, I dug from the piece eight bushels of the largest potatoes that ever I saw."

J. B. LICKASON.

Tedrow, Ohio.

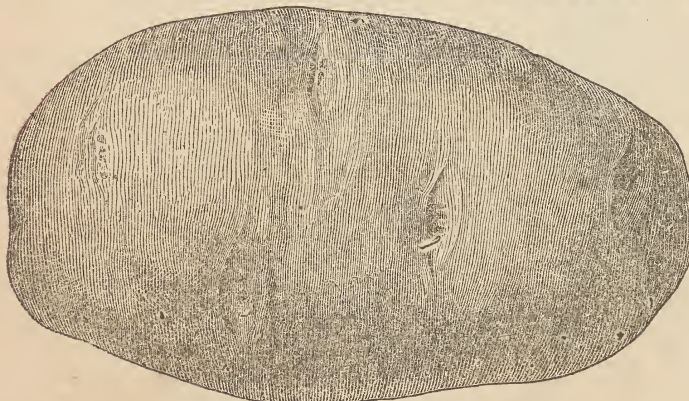
"I received one and a quarter pounds of Peerless potatoes from you last spring, from which I raised 193 lbs. of good potatoes."

Chymor, Chaut. Co., N. Y., Feb. 26, 1872.

B. J. HURLBUT.

BROWNELL'S BEAUTY POTATO. This new seedling combines many of the best qualities of the Early Rose and the Peach Blow. It is of a handsome and symmetrical shape, grows to a good market size and crops remarkably well. In maturing, it is later than Early Rose, and keeps plump and free from sprouts late into the spring. In color, it is rather redder skinned than Early Rose, while the flesh is very white and cooks dry. I consider it a first class late potato. It is in its prime for eating towards the close of winter. A capital sort for spring and summer use. Brownell's Beauty and Extra Early Vermont are two of the few sorts that received a first class certificate from the English Royal Horticultural Society when in competition with over three hundred varieties. For price see page 26.

NEW YORK LATE ROSE.

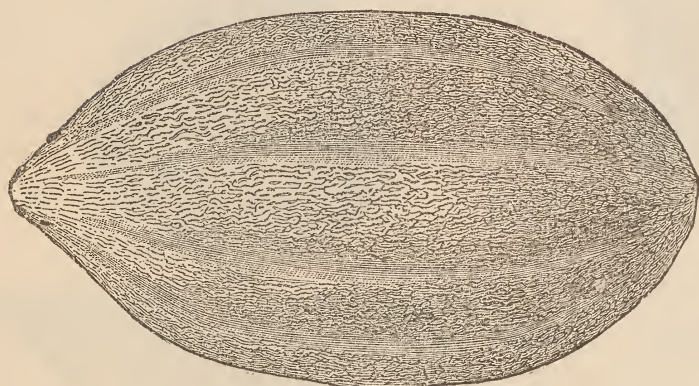


my grounds this season have proved beyond discussion that the New York Late Rose is a great advance in productive ness over the Early Rose. My engraving I have had made from a photograph of one of my own growing, and it represents about the average form of the New York Late Rose. It has proved to be exceedingly productive when tested with some

When the Early Rose was first sent out, I found in my crop, here and there, scattered vines of a later variety. I gave directions to my men to be careful when digging the crop to set these late ones aside, and after the crop was dug I used them in the family. An enterprising, wide-awake farmer in New York State, kept the new variety distinct, and in due time has introduced it to the public as the New York Late Rose. This new potato carries such a fine vigor with it that I heartily recommend it for trial to those who find the kinds they now cultivate failing to give satisfaction. In shape, this new potato bears a very close resemblance to the Early Rose, when under ordinary good farm cultivation; but when stimulated to do its very best, it grows to be somewhat longer. Careful experiments on



Beginning at the left hand, the smallest Cucumber is the Early Russian, then follow Short Green, Early Cluster (two specimens), White Spine, Long Green and Improved Long Green Prickly.



Casaba Muskmelon.



Nutmeg Melon.



Sill's Hybrid Muskmelon.



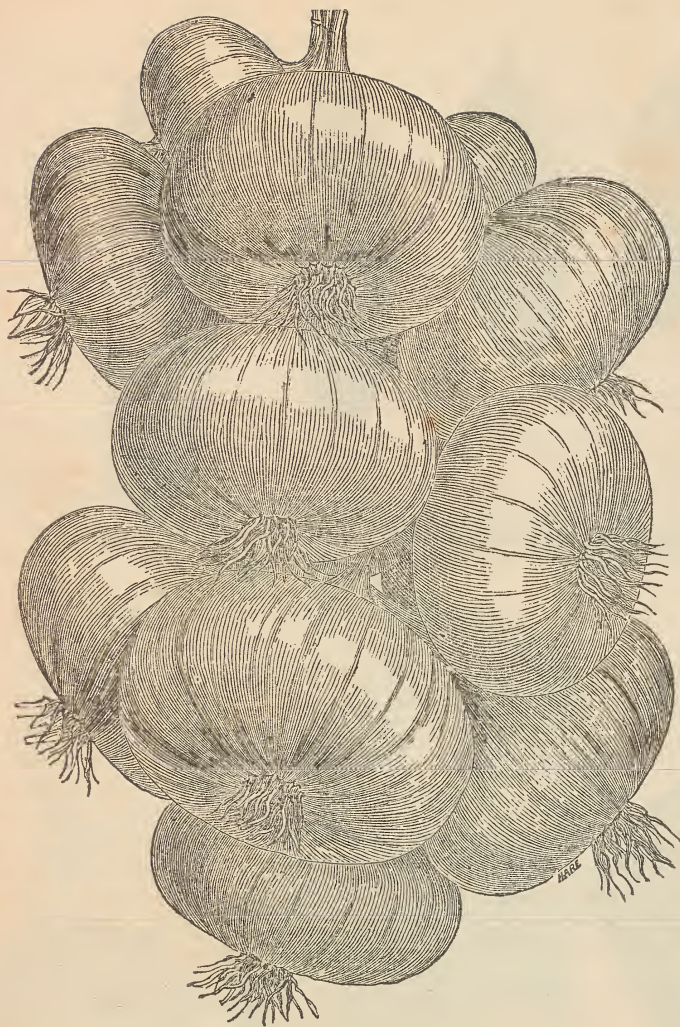
Winter Crookneck Squash.



Cayenne Pepper.



Bell Pepper.



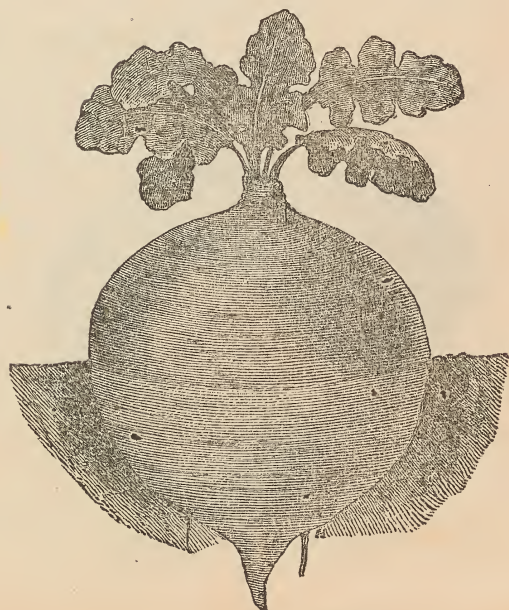
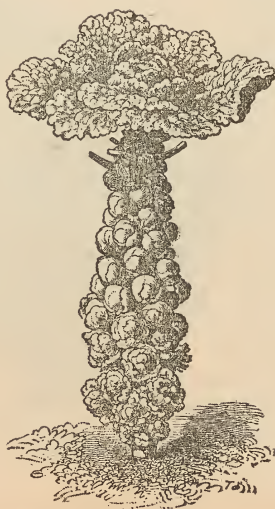
New Queen Onion



Early Paris Cauliflower.



Kohl Rabi.



Laing's Swede Turnip.

A glance will show that each of these manures is a reliable article—the first two being remarkably rich in ammonia, while the second is as remarkably rich in soluble phosphates. At the standard price for the ammonia and phosphoric acid, viz. : 25 cents per lb. for ammonia, 16½ for soluble phosphoric acid, and 6 cents for insoluble, we find the Animal Dust worth from \$56.00 to \$60.00 per ton, and the Riverside Phosphate about \$70.00. Ammonia is the more stimulating article in manures, while the phosphates are the more lasting in their effects. *These manures should never be brought in direct contact with the seed.* In very dry seasons, all special fertilizers, such as Guano, Bone dust and Phosphates, do not give as satisfactory results as in seasons of average moisture. For grass, use 300 to 500 lbs. per acre; for grain, 400 to 700 lbs.; for corn, potatoes and vegetables, 500 to 800 lbs.

There is a coarse, very cheap manure, rich in ammonia and phosphates, made where salt fish is prepared for market. This consists of the skins and fins of fish with some flesh attached, and not far from a quarter of its weight of salt. This is excel-

lent for beets, mangolds, cabbages and almost any crop, vine crops excepted. I am unable to give specific directions for its application, as my use of it thus far has been in composts. Price, put on board cars, with no charge for barrels, \$14.00 a ton, or \$1.50 per barrel of about 200 lbs

GERMAN POTASH SALTS.

There is a cheap form of crude potash in the market, known as German salts of potash. The sulphate contains about twenty-five per cent. of sulphate of potash, and the muriate about eighty per cent. The potash in each of these forms is about five eighths pure. Potash is like ammonia and phosphate, an excellent manure in combination for all common crops. Owing to the proportion of salt contained, I would not advise the direct application until the plants are up, but if used broadcast, it will be perfectly safe to apply it before planting the seed. The price of the sulphate is \$30.00 per ton; of the muriate, \$65.00, or \$4.00 and \$8.00 respectively for bags containing about 225 lbs. Delivered on cars or boats without additional charge.

Agricultural Treatises.

CABBAGES : HOW TO RAISE THEM. BY JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

This treatise gives all the minute instructions so valuable to the beginner. It begins with the selecting the ground, and carries the reader along step by step, through the preparing of the soil, manuring, ploughing, planting, hoeing, weeding, gathering the crop, storing and marketing it, with a hundred minute details embracing every department of the subject.

To prepare myself the more thoroughly to write this work I experimented on foreign and native varieties of cabbage for four years, raising not far from seventy kinds. The gist of my experience will be found in this treatise. It is illustrated by several fine engravings. I have in the present edition added a page on the green-worm that is causing so much trouble in some localities. Price, 30 cents.

ONION RAISING ; WHAT KINDS TO RAISE, AND THE WAY TO RAISE THEM. BY J. J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

This work, which I issued in 1865, has been warmly recommended by some of the best authorities in the country, and has gone through eight editions. It treats on Onions raised from seed, Potato Onions, Onion Sets, Top Onions, Shallots, and Rareries, the Onion Maggot, Rust, the merits of the different varieties of Onions, instructions in seed raising, and how to tell good seed,—beginning with the first step of selecting the ground, and carrying the reader along step by step through the preparing of the soil, manuring, ploughing, planting, hoeing, weeding, gathering the crop, storing and marketing it, with a hundred minute details embracing every department of the subject.

Illustrated with thirteen engravings of Onions, Sowing Machines and Weeding Machines.

Single copies sent by mail, prepaid, for thirty cents. Seed dealers and booksellers supplied at the usual discount.

SQUASHES ; HOW TO GROW THEM. BY JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

This treatise is of about the same size and style as my treatise on "Onion Raising," and contains several illustrations, including a section of my squash house, with full directions for erecting one. In plan and thoroughness it is similar to my Onion treatise, *very minute and thorough.* Beginning with the selection of soil, it treats of the best way of preparing it; the best manures, and the way to apply them; planting the seed,

protecting the vines from bugs and maggot, the cultivating, gathering, storing and marketing of the crops,—giving hundreds of minute details so valuable to inexperienced cultivators. I have written this and my other treatises on the theory that what the public want is *minuteness and thoroughness of detail.* The price of this is thirty cents sent by mail post paid. Dealers supplied at discount.

If after reading either of these works, any person thinks he has not had his money's worth, let him return them and I will return the money, as I intend that every man shall have his *quid pro quo.*

A First Class Book for Farmers and Gardeners.

"AMERICAN MANURES."

A DESCRIPTION OF THE ELEMENTS AND COMPOSITION OF PLANTS AND SOIL—THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMPOSTING—THE VALUE OF STABLE MANURE AND MANY OTHER KINDS USED BY FARMERS, AND A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MANY OF THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURED FERTILIZERS,—THEIR ASSUMED AND REAL VALUE AND A FULL EXPOSE OF THE FRAUDS PRACTICED UPON PURCHASERS. BY PROF. WILLIAM H. BRUCKNER.

This is one of the boldest works issued from the Agricultural Press; it handles without gloves, the ignorance, conceit and rascality that has so much to do with the manufacture of the Phosphates and other artificial fertilizers of the day. By the analysis given in this work we find that we have been paying from \$40 to \$60 per ton for many phosphates whose real value is from \$10 to \$30 per ton. Besides this, it presents in a very clear way, so that any farmer can easily understand it, the whole matter of manures and their application. Every farmer will find it a capital work for himself and his growing boys. It is a sort of an agricultural college between two covers. In its estimate of the value of the Superphosphates it allows no value for the insoluble portion; and this is a correct estimate for those farmers who buy fertilizers only for what can be got from them the first season; still as in many phosphates this and the "returned" portions, under certain conditions, become sooner or later soluble, to do full justice to the manufacturer, I believe we should credit him with some value. The chemists of Germany (where the matter has been very fully discussed) have decided that the insoluble portion is worth 6 cents per pound and the returned 13½ cents. If, then, we add to the editor's valuation, at the rate of six cents per lb. for the portion of insoluble phosphates and 13½ cents per lb. for the "returned" portion, we shall credit the manufacturer with the utmost market value of his fertilizer. I will send this book of 260 pages by mail, prepaid, to any of my customers at the publisher's price, viz. : \$1 50.

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twenty other varieties, most of them sent me as new seedlings famous in their several localities. In quality, it is very superior, cooking white, while it is mealy and fine grained. The vines are stalky and vigorous in their habit of growth. In color, it tends to a little darker pink than the Early Rose, though on some soils there is not any difference. My price for this variety this season will be found on page 26.

"Of all the Potatoes by you sent to me, the Late Rose is at the head, is the best, and yields the best of all old or new varieties."
Hamburg, Iowa, Feb. 20, 1874.

DANIEL GERMANN.

"The pound of Late Rose Potatoes I got of you last spring did well for me. I raised from the one pound 80 lbs. of as nice potatoes as I ever saw."
Big Indian, Indiana, March 16, 1873.

HENRY SHAFER.

"From the pound and a half of Late Rose Potatoes I had of you year

before last, I got (178 lbs.) one hundred and seventy-eight pounds."
Falmouth, Mass., Nov. 13, 1873.

ISAAC S. LAWRENCE.

"From one pound of Late Rose Potatoes purchased of you I raised over 100 lbs., on very poor, high, sandy land which suffered badly from drought."

GEO. R. OLDHAM.

South Hanover, Mass.

"Last year the Late Rose gave me great satisfaction, yes, surprised me at digging, the vines being small; from two pounds of seed I had 183 lbs. large potatoes."

Lancaster, Wis., Feb. 16, 1873.

BROOKS' SEEDLING POTATO. This potato originated in a community of farmers, and has been adopted by them as their market potato for two or three years past. It is of good size, a first rate cropper, of excellent quality for table use, and well worthy of general introduction. Skin reddish; flesh white; nearly round.

COMPTON'S SURPRISE POTATO. This is a late variety. Skin purple, flesh white. In quality unsurpassed. Rather oblong in shape. In many localities it has proved exceedingly prolific, though on my own grounds it was but moderately so.

A NEW POTATO--THE EARLY OHIO.

This new acquisition is the first potato of my own introducing since I several years ago sent out the Excelsior. Meanwhile, I have received from kind friends, on an average, about fifty new seedlings a year. To all of these I have given a careful and conscientious trial of their merits, on my experimental grounds, planting them with note book in hand, and following their growth and development, with note book, throughout the season. Among such a multitude of varieties, I have found many that were almost decided acquisitions, but were either too similar to varieties already well known; yielded too many small potatoes, or potatoes that were prongy, ran to too sharp a point, or were in some other way badly shaped for market; had too many or too deeply sunken eyes; were of poor quality or too prone to rot. Ultimately I have found but three out of over two hundred seedlings that have proved themselves to be decided acquisitions. I will this year send out one of these seedlings, viz: the EARLY OHIO. This is one of the numerous seedlings of the Early Rose, but while almost all of these seedlings are so like their parent as to be undistinguishable from it, the EARLY OHIO, while in color like the Early Rose is, in shape, quite distinct, being round-oblong instead of oval-oblong, so that side by side it is readily distinguishable. Eyes about as numerous as those of the parent, while the brows are rather more prominent. On the largest specimens, the cluster of eyes at the seed end are located slightly one side of the longer axis. Quality excellent. Grown side by side with the Early Rose, it proved several days earlier, while the yield was a third greater. Can spare but a few pounds, and in pound lots only, this season, which will be sent by mail at a dollar each.

RELIABLE FERTILIZERS.

My customers sometimes ask me what special manure I would recommend from among the scores of fertilizers in the market. Those of us who have read the appendix of Bruckner's work on American Manures (see page 48 of Catalogue) know that most of those in the market are nearly worthless. The average value of fifteen phosphates as analyzed by Prof. Bruckner is \$17.93, while the average selling value is \$50.06. The average value of seventeen superphosphates, as analyzed by Dr. Nichols, was \$16.35 per ton, and their average selling value was \$51.25.

I have personally examined with care into the manures manufactured at two establishments—partly because in addition to six hundred cords of compost I have to use more or less of such manures on my own grounds. These are the establishment of Mr. Charles North at Somerville, and the Riverside Phosphate Works. I find that at each of these establishments the manures now made are a thoroughly honest article—not a particle of adulteration of any kind being used, and everything being put in the best condition possible for application to crops. At Mr. North's establishment, the blood, heads and waste bones, together with the intestines of hogs, are subjected to a pressure of sixty pounds of steam in a large apparatus, from which they come out dry. They are then ground, bolted and barrelled. At the Riverside Phosphate Works the materials used are butchers' bones and dead animals. These, after being cooked at a high temperature, have sufficient sulphuric acid added to dissolve the bones, and when dry all is ground and bolted until quite fine. These are the materials and the

processes of manufacture at each of these establishments. Every thing is fair and above board and open to the inspection of any who may choose to call and examine.

The analyses of these manures, as made by our best chemists, are as follows:

Mr. North's fertilizer (known as Animal Dust):

Ammonia, - - - - -	9 to 10 per cent.
Phosphoric acid, - - - - -	12.15 per cent.
Price per ton, - - - - -	\$45 00
Price per barrel of 200 lbs., - - - - -	5 00
Price per bag of 100 lbs., - - - - -	3 00

Riverside Phosphate:

Ammonia, - - - - -	5 per cent.
Phosphoric acid and superphosphates, } of which 12.76 is soluble in citrate of ammonia,	17. per cent.
Price per ton, - - - - -	\$45 00
Price per barrel of 200 lbs., - - - - -	5 00
Price per bag of 100 lbs., - - - - -	3 00

Should any of my customers desire a reliable article, I will supply either of these fertilizers at the above prices, which are the same at which they are retailed at the different establishments, landing them on boats or cars in Boston, with no extra charge for bags or barrels.